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THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1869. NO. 85.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Drama in Social Life.

Julia—"O, Ma! you should see the beautiful new gold watch Lena Tomkins has!"

Mrs. Jones—"Gold watch! why, where on earth did she get it? The Tomkinses have something else to do with their money, I should think, than buy gold watches, when the panic is all in a hair, I expect."

Julia—"No, indeed, Ma! it's a nice gold watch; Lizzie Fry told me; and it's a present from somebody, though I don't guess who, should be fool enough to make her a present like that—the snub-nosed, ugly thing."

Door bell rings—Lena Tomkins enters with watch on—says "good evening Julia, and kisses. "Good evening, Mrs. Jones," and is kissed.)

Lena—"Julia, I couldn't rest until I should come up and show you my present," handing her the watch.

Julia—"Why, I declare, Lena, it's just lovely! perfectly beautiful! Now do tell me who the young man is. He must be seriously affected, don't you think so, ma?"

Mrs. Jones—"Yes, or he must have more money than he knows what to do with."

Lena—"Now, Julia, don't talk nonsense; it was pa gave it to me."

Mrs. Jones—"Well, Lena, if think that a man of your father's means, and with such a family, could find some better use for his money. Excuse me dear, but you know I always say plainly what I mean."

Lena—"O, there's no harm done, Mrs. Jones—that's just the way I was brought up. It is home. But pa said when he could get a nice gold watch like that for twenty-five dollars, I should have one, that it was not extravagant."

Julia—"Twenty-five dollars! good gracious! Ma, I must have one. We can afford that much very well."

Mrs. Jones—"Twenty-five dollars! O, child, there's a mistake. Mine cost a hundred ten years ago, and your's is just as nice."

Lena—"Mrs. Jones you didn't buy from Terbey den. You know *he is not like the other jewelers. He's a manufacturer himself; does all his own work, so he can afford to sell at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the rest of them.* Why, you should just see how cheap he sells the finest gold jewelry, rings, and pins, and chains and bracelets. His hardware he never saw the like of it, and he says those coral goods are elegant. also those handsome solid 18 karat gold rings, and silver ware. They are all of the very best, and pa says he's glad he's got the nicest stationary, and toilet sets and vases, and canes for gentlemen—gold and silver-headed. I'm going a beautiful gold cane, and a watch."

Julia—"Ma, I declare, Papa must get me one of those watches, or I'll not go a step out of the house any place, not even to church."

Mrs. Jones—"Why! if they can be bought for twenty-five dollars, certainly, Terbeyden, 193 Smithfield street, is it, Lena. Were there many left? Will go in the morning, Julia."

A Certain Remedy.

Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh and colds in the head. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Shallenberger's Pills

Cures the most obstinate cases of fever and ague. Try them. Sold at Jos. Fleming's 87 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

At 100 Wood Street.

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., for rates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract, and will, during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and J. H. Young & Co. tf

Neither Failing Teeth,

Nor the peeping wrinkles of time, so forcibly tell of declining years, as your grey hair. Ayer's Vigor restores its color and makes your appearance more agreeable than ever, as well as yourself. With fresh, luxuriant hair, the infirmities of age are far less noticeable. TTHS

Kenwood's Boarding School for Boys.

New Brighton, Pennsylvania.

A new session will begin Tuesday, January 4th, 1870. TTSS

To Whom it May Concern.

Have you ever befooled your grey hair with the vicarious dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes. If so, they disgust you of course, but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily. TTSAS

You Can Regaine the Color.

Every natural shade from light brown to deepest black is imparted by Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. The animal oil applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the dark waterings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes. TTHS

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Senator Henri Chevrean Summoned to Paris—France and a General Disarmament—Republican Meetings in Spain—Relief of Exiled Spaniards—British War Steamer Lost—Papal Infallibility Losing Ground—Ecumenical Council.

Prefect Summoned to Paris.

PARIS, December 21.—Senator Henri Chevreau, Prefect of the Department of Rohen, formerly Counsel of State, and at one time connected with the ministry of the Interior, has been summoned to Paris. It is rumored he will enter the ministry.

France and a General Disarmament.

It is not true that the French Government has made overtures for a general disarmament to Prussia, Austria and Russia. The French Government has taken no steps whatever in that direction.

A False Rumor.

A rumor which gained some currency that Gen. Fleury had given in his resignation as Minister to St. Petersburg is pronounced false.

Death of a Marshal of France.

Gen. Regnali DeAngre, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged seventy-three.

Benah of a Procurer General.

M. DeLongle, Procurer General of the Court of Cassation, is dead.

Republican Meeting in Spain.

MADRID, December 21.—A crowd gathered in the streets of Parada, a town in the province of Seville, and gave cheers for the republic. One man was arrested and the disorder suppressed. An immense Republican meeting was held in Cadiz to-day. Perfect order prevailed and there was no interference by the authorities.

Relief of Exiled Spaniards.

PARIS, December 22.—A subscription has been opened here for the relief of the Spaniards who were recently expelled from the country by the French Government.

Leave to Appoint a Suffragan.

LONDON, December 22.—Leave has been granted the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a Suffragan.

British War Steamer Lost.

MARSEILLES, December 22.—Advices have just come to hand which render it certain that the British war steamer Ariadne has been totally lost, while on a voyage from Athens to Malta. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, was on board, and is believed to have perished.

Bishops Consecrated.

LONDON, December 22.—Newly appointed Bishops of Exeter, Bath, Wells and Falkland Islands were consecrated yesterday at Westminster Abbey.

Troops in Ireland.

The troops in Ireland are hereafter to be more generally billeted on the inhabitants.

General Banks and Napoleon.

PARIS, December 22.—The French journals allude to the fact that General Banks had several interviews with the Emperor before his departure for America, but abstain from comments.

Papal Infallibility Losing Ground.

LONDON, December 22.—The latest advices from Rome indicate that the advocates of Papal infallibility are losing ground in the Council.

Shipping Intelligence.

HAMBURG, December 22.—The steamship Hammonia, advertised to leave here on the 15th inst., for New York, was detained until the 20th.

BREST, December 23.—The steamship Perierre, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, December 22.—The steamer Saimara, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 22, Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞ for account 92¾. American securities: 80⅝ for '62s; 82⅝ for 65s; 82⅝ for 67s. Erie 17; Illinois 99⅝; Atlantic and Great Western 26. Frankfort bonds flat at 91¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, December 22.—Bourse dull; rentes 72 francs 15 centimes.

Liverpool Marke s.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—Cotton; uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 1,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s; red western 12s 8d; winter 8s 10d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

Pork flat at 107s 6d. Beef 107s. Lard flat at 75s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 66s. Refined petroleum 1s 6d. Tallow 44s 9d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, December 22.—Tallow firmer at 45s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 50¾ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, December 22.—Cotton flat; spot at 119 francs. Afloat 109¾.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Townsend's tea and coffee store, No. 19 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was burnt early this morning. Loss $12,000; insured for $5,000. A family living on the upper floor was nearly suffocated.

United States Senator Frelinghuysen, has made Dr. Holdick, Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. Dr. Noble, of the Navy, and Senor Rivera, of the City of Mexico and himself, life members of the Evangelical Advertising Association.

In the case of the Sheriff of Boyle county, Ky., vs. Cobb & Co., of Buffalo, New York, for the restoration of one thousand three hundred bushels of wheat, seized from him while under an attachment, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, decided that the United States Marshal could not take from the possession of a State officer property which was held under a process returned at the expenre of Cobb & Co.

The first class steam frigate Benicia arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard on Tuesday for the purpose of taking on the balance of her crew and her stores and supplies. She will leave immediately for China.

The crew of the iron clad Miantonomah has been ordered to the Vermont, and an order has been issued to the Upguard and Saratoga to be ready as quickly as possible, both to be used as storeships.

Heavy railway robberies, during several months past, on the line of the Hartford and New Haven, Erie and New York roads, have come to light. The heaviest losers are the New York Central. Among the victims on that road is the Baroness Olga de Maiutta, of Twenty-third street, New York, who, on the fourth of last November, was robbed of over fifty thousand dollars worth of lace and jewelry, from her trunks, between Albany and Niagara Falls. Expert detectives are now engaged in fathoming the mystery.

Colonel Robert Clark, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklyn regiment, who is confined in Ludlow street jail for the alleged manufacture of counterfeit officers' stamps, attempted to escape at about daybreak Tuesday morning, but was detected.

The tournament of the York Chess Club is still progressing. One hundred and sixteen games have already been lost and won. The most successful champions are, up to the present time, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Ware, President of the Chess Club, Dr. Barnett, B. Lesser and J. Thompson.

Quite an excitement was occasioned at Port Jervis on Monday by the report that a car load of cattle had been stolen from Grayson Dye, of Marlon, Ohio, who arrived at Port Jervis on Sunday. Mr. Dye stated that thirty-one head of cattle were stolen from him by Lewis N. Caldwell, who drove the cattle twenty-five miles to Galion, Ohio, where he shipped them on board a train for Paterson, New Jersey. On discovering the loss, Dye started in pursuit, and found that the cattle had been shipped at Galion. He traced them to Buffalo, and from an express train he soon arrived at Port Jervis on Sunday ahead of the stock train. In Monday morning the train arrived and with it the car load of cattle and Crawford. Dye immediately sent out a warrant of arrest and Caldwell was taken into custody, and the cattle driven to Buckley's stable. Caldwell was taken before Justice Penny, and after a hearing the case was postponed until the arrival of the owner of the cattle. The Messenger showed that the charge against Caldwell was that of embezzlement, and of being a fugitive from justice, should be sustained. A requisition from the Governor of Ohio will be required to remand the prisoner to that State for trial.

The Petersburg, Illinois, woolen mill, owned by H. Bale, burned last evening. Loss $30,000. No insurance.

The Grand Jury at Cincinnati, who have just completed their investigations into various State, county, municipal and public institutions, reported yesterday afternoon. At the Workhouse they report irregularities suffered by the late City Council Committee. At Longview Lunatic Asylum fifty per cent. too much was paid for clothing. Lumping the cost per week for each inmate as follows: County Infirmary, $2 25; City Infirmary, $3 26; House of Refuge, $3 22; Longview Asylum $4.

A meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, New Richmond, Ripley, Manchester, Portsmouth, Hanging Rock, and Ironton, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky., was held in this city yesterday to take measures to build a road from Cincinnati, on the north side of the Ohio river, to meet the Chesapeake and Ohio Road at south Gryandotte river, West Virginia. Resolutions have been reported favoring the immediate organization of the company, naming it the Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The road is to be made immediately.

Several alleged relatives of the late David C Broderick have commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against John A. McGwynn, Andrew J. Butler and others for the possession of Broderick's property, stating that the will upon which the estate was administered was a forgery, written after Broderick's death by Alfred A. Phillips and signed by Moses Finnagan.

At Dubuque, Tuesday, Alexander Kinneron committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree. Whisky did it.

The snow storm which commenced Tuesday noon at Dubuque, continued up to twelve o'clock at night, and then ceased. Snow fell to the depth of six or eight feet, and in some places drifted. Though the storm was severe and extended in every direction, and snow fell quite deep, there has been no serious obstruction to railroad trains.

There were six fires in Dubuque between ten o'clock Tuesday night and three o'clock yesterday morning. The only serious one was the destruction of Fleischmann's brewery, No. 157 Orchard street, which occurred at one o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,500.

W. W. Taylor, confined in jail since September upon the charge of murdering an old negro named Moses Gray, has been admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

The Board of Trustees of the Purdue University and Agricultural College, met at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, 22d, and selected the site for the college on a farm donated by Mr. Purdue, a short distance west of Lafayette, Indiana.

Sixteen of the Spanish gunboats convoyed by the frigate Pizarro, have arrived inside the Cape and anchored in Linn Haven Bay.

J. C. Wood & Co.'s patent roofing manufactory at Nashville, Tenn., was partially burned yesterday afternoon. The fire originated from a kettle of boiling pitch, which exploded. Loss about $7,000; insurance $3,000.

Deep feeling prevails among all classes of citizens of Nashville at the prospective suspension of thirty free schools. The schools are attended by some four thousand pupils, and are in a highly prosperous condition. Their suspension is owing to the city authorities as a measure of economy.

The third annual report of the Board of State Charities of Ohio, submitted to Gov. Hayes to-day, shows by statistics, now in County infirmaries in Ohio 7,491 persons. Of these 4,819 were indigent persons, 1,241 insane persons, 751 children, 340 idiotic persons and 309 epileptic persons.

Langley's Directory, just published, estimates the population of San Francisco, California, in September last, at one hundred and seventy-five thousand, and Oakland at one hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and fifty.

W. H. Webb, of New York, visiting Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., stated that he intends planting sixty acres in the Southern orange trade, in opposition to Ben. Halliday's line.

Immense bodies of iron ore have been discovered in Calaveras county, Cal.

Heavy seizures are being made in the southern counties of California by the revenue authorities for illicit distilling.

Both Houses of the Legislature of California have adopted a memorial to Congress concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad grant lands, asking the repeal of that article, in which not one word of law or argument, and which "Americus" would know if he ever read and paused a moment to reflect upon the provisions of the Constitution, was directed attack upon the judicial department of the Constitution itself. Did Congress pass the first and second sections of the third article of the Constitution? If not, how then did Congress make the Supreme Court or the Judicial Department? They organized it in obedience to a power by which they existed, and which is superior to both and made both in their juris diction the peers of each other. The second section says: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this *Constitution*, the laws of the United States," &c. Did Congress create the courts and give them this power? Is the Constitution silent as to everything in the article of the Constitution that "Americus" would like to strike out the words, "under this constitution." But he would need to erase a great deal more than that.

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But Americans must erase more than that. The third paragraph of article sixth runs thus: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and the several States shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution." "Americus" should relieve the judges from this onerous burthen on the conscience if they are to support acts of Congress as paramount to the constitution when they conflict.

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STEUBENVILLE, December 21, 1869.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Prevalence of Child Murder—The Happy Democracy in a Stew.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 22, 1869.

The body of an infant, about five days old, was found among the rubbish in the race of one of the flouring mills in this city yesterday. It is supposed to have been murdered for some time. The Coroner's inquest brought out no facts as to who the parties are that put it there. This is the second case of child murder in the last few days.

The recent appointment of delegates to the Indianapolis Democratic Convention has occasioned a sort of kicking fight among the Democrats. The *Gazette* (Republican) is holding the coats of the party that has no organ, and telling it to pitch in, hoping all the time that if victory there be, it may prove a Cadmean one.

Reunion of the Sherman Brigade.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 22, 1869.

Arrangements are being perfected for the reunion of the Sherman Brigade in this city, December 31st. Major General T. J. Wood, Hon. John Sherman and Col. John Ferguson will be present, and Gen. J. A. Garfield and others are expected. There will be a grand reception at Miller's Hall, at three o'clock P. M., a banquet at 7:30 P. M. and a ball later in the evening will close the festivities.

The Quay-Commercial Libel Suit.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* reviews the testimony in the case of Mr. Quay against the COMMERCIAL, and concludes as follows: "But this was merely a preliminary examination before a learned Pittsburgh Alderman, so he understands his business sufficiently to deserve the patronage of those who are judicious enough to employ him. When the case shall come before the courts of Allegheny county, it is quite possible the judge not so learned as the Alderman may decide that the interests of the Commonwealth will be best secured by soliciting Mr. Quay to answer all the questions already propounded and some more, besides. The witness is anxious to disgorge the secrets of the ring. Nothing restrains him but Marshall and Swartzwelder, who are not his counsel, but have been retained by the Commonwealth, which belongs to the real and lasting they have displayed in her behalf. Had they been retained by the prosecutor, who doubts that they would have encouraged him in his noble determination to open the door to a full investigation? When in court it is to be hoped that Mr. Quay will have counsel of his own who will not restrain him from making answer like these lynx-eyed guardians of the Commonwealth, Swartzwelder and Marshall.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Hoar's Nomination Virtually Rejected.

The Senate Debate Adverse to Confirmation—Probable Withdrawal of his Name for the Supreme Judgeship—Circuit Judge Nominations Confirmed—Claim for Deserters' Money—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Collecting Extra Fares as Usual—Prize Case Postponed—The Lease of Samana Island—The Georgia Bill Signed by the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1869.

Nomination Virtually Rejected.

Attorney General Hoar does not go on the Supreme Bench, and the action of the Senate this afternoon will probably result in the withdrawal of his nomination soon after the holiday recess. The secret session lasted nearly five hours, and was mainly devoted to debate on Mr. Hoar's case. The Judiciary Committee held a meeting this morning and reported against confirmation, all the members being opposed to him but Mr. Trumbull. The debate of the day was general, and pretty near all the Senators took part in it. The influences that opposed him were various. The Southern Senators want a man from their own section. The Western men think New England is getting more than her share of the good things. The Democrats don't like him because he is of radical stock, and sustained the right of hanging men in Texas by military authority. Extreme Radicals think he is not quite sound on the main question. Some persons have grievance in the fact that he prevented the Senate from getting all the papers relating to the Circuit Judgeships, and many think he would not make a good Judge, because his manner is brusque. The debate was one of the most singular ones ever heard within the walls of the Senate Chamber, and at times it was somewhat bitter and personal. Mr. Trumbull was the only member of the Judiciary Committee who spoke for confirmation, and Warner, of Alabama, the only member from the South. Sumner, Edmunds, Conkling, Hamlin, Patterson and others, spoke earnestly in praise of Mr. Hoar's ability, integrity and independence, but the opposition was too strong. It is now evident that on a vote his confirmation would be defeated by ten or twelve majority. The nomination was therefore allowed to go to the table, where it remains subject to be taken up again be called up, and an effort will now be made to get the President to nominate some Southern man.

Circuit Judges Confirmed.

Seven of the new Circuit Judges were confirmed this afternoon by the Senate, viz: Geo. F. Shepley, from the First Circuit of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Lewis B. Woodruff, Second Circuit, of Connecticut, Vermont and New York; Wm. McKee Dunn, Third circuit, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; Wm. B. Woods, Fifth Circuit, of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; S. L. Withey, Seventh Circuit, of Michigan, etc. Kentucky and Tennessee; Thos. Drummond, Seventh Circuit, of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; John Dillon, Eighth Circuit, of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska. The nominations of Pearre, of the Maryland Circuit, and Sawyer, of the California Circuit, are not acted upon with the others.

A Claim for Deserter's Money.

A case of a good deal of importance is now before the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury. It is the case of a claim in pursuance of law from deserters during the war was put into the Treasury two years ago, and from time to time has been refunded as persons and claimants have called to collect. The Soldiers and Sailors' National Asylum now hold that what is left belongs to them under the clause of the law giving them fines, penalties and forfeitures, and have made a demand for it in the proper form. The Secretary refuses to pay it over at present, and the Attorney General has been called on for an opinion in the case.

Collecting Extra Fare.

It is stated in the Maryland papers that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are collecting extra fare from all its passengers, though the Supreme Court here some time ago decided against the constitutionality of transit dues levied on the same ground. The situation is made more aggravating by the fact that this company keeps the money thus collected, and does not pay it over to the State.

Prize Case Postponed.

The Porter-Farragut prize and bounty case, in which Messrs. Butler, Corwin and Ashton are the lawyers, was to-day called and has been again postponed, this time to the tenth of January, because of sickness in the family of the Judge. Persons interested much regret these frequent postponements, but there seems to be no help for them.

The Lease of Samana.

Members of the Cabinet are usually thought to be pretty good and convenient at the beck and purposes of the Administration, but a member on whose statement the San Domingo paragraph in this correspondence of Monday night was based, seems to have then not been well informed about that matter. Later advices show that we have negotiated a treaty for the lease of Samana Bay for fifty years at a rental of $150,000 per annum in coin, with the privilege of purchasing for $2,000,000 at any time before the expiration of the lease. The treaty must go to the Senate for rejection or confirmation. The sentiment of the members of that body on the question is not yet developed so that we can not say what will be the fate of the treaty.

Georgia Bill Signed.

The President to-day signed the Georgia bill, and Governor Bullock has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 10th of next month.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR KENTUCKY.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Wm. Warton, as District Attorney for Kentucky, vice Wilson, resigned.

PRESENTED FOR SIGNATURE.

The Georgia reconstruction bill was presented to the President this afternoon for his signature.

CONGRESS AND THE COURTS.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Over Laws of the United States.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your daily of the 18th, a writer who signs himself "Americus," has aired his exceptions against what he is pleased to represent and assumes to be in fact, certain unfounded pretensions of the Judicial Department of the general Government. "Americus" has occupied almost three columns of your paper in long declamatory article, in which not one word of law or argument, and which "Americus" would know if he ever read and paused a moment to reflect upon the provisions of the Constitution, was directed attack upon the judicial department of the Constitution itself. Did Congress pass the first and second sections of the third article of the Constitution? If not, how then did Congress make the Supreme Court or the Judicial Department? They organized it in obedience to a power by which they existed, and which is superior to both and made both in their juris diction the peers of each other. The second section says: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this *Constitution*, the laws of the United States," &c. Did Congress create the courts and give them this power? Is the Constitution silent as to everything in the article of the Constitution that "Americus" would like to strike out the words, "under this constitution." But he would need to erase a great deal more than that.

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CONGRESS.

A Field Day in the House.

Members Give their Views on Various Subjects—The Admission of Virginia—Adjournment of Both Houses to January 10th, 1870.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22 1869.

The House joint resolution extending the recess over the holidays until January 10th, was compared in; yeas 37, nays 22.

The bill for the payment of certain expenses of New Mexico, and the bill for a temporary appropriation of $50,000 to improve the rapids in the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi river, were passed.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to allow the organization of the militia of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said the object of the bill was to prevent, as far as practicable, collisions between the white and colored citizens of Georgia, by providing for the organization of the present Legislature, and by the State Government to be provided by the constitution, and in all respects subject to the United States. The bill directs the Military Commander of the First District to assemble within thirty days the persons elected as members of the Legislature, but none shall participate in the organization or business without taking the oath of July 2nd, 1862. Upon the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature, thus organized, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress upon the fundamental condition that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote, hold office, sit upon juries, participate equally in the school fund, or enjoy other equal personal rights with all others. Under like circumstances, amendments may be made within thirty days of the first days thereof, and in all respects subject to the United States. The bill directs the Military Commander of the First District to see that the persons elected as members of the Legislature, but none shall participate in its

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

THE Illinois Constitutional Convention, owing to the fortunate fact that the independent members hold the balance of power, seems to be without any partizan spirit whatever. An Independent was chosen President of the Convention; the other officers were taken alternately from each party, the printing divided between the Republican and Democratic papers at Springfield; and the Committees of the Convention made up on the basis of ability and experience, and not politics. We notice that Mr. MEDILL of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has given much attention to the subject, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform. We look with much interest to the work of the Illinois Convention. It is admirably constituted; there has been none better since the organization of political parties forty years ago.

THE damaging silence of Mr. QUAY, under the pressure of interrogatories that carried with them a necessary and well understood implication, is not only directing closer attention than ever before to the exploits—past, present and contemplated—of the political corruptionists, but is eliciting an expression of public sentiment that will be apt to reach the complexion of lively thunder, by the time the Legislature gets ready for work. The great point with the people is that it was easy to say so to direct questions, or avert the inferences of other interrogatories by a frank and full explanation. Failing in both these the representative of the ring and his backers fall naturally into a position before the public which is so well understood that we need not stop to explain it. The best part of the proceeding is that they put themselves there, and the people realize this fact fully as well as they understand the extraordinary reticence of a gentleman placed in close quarters, who swears he brought a suit for "the purpose of bringing out *the* facts," and yet resolutely closes his lips upon being questioned as to what *the* facts are.

ABOUT the same time that the QUAY COMMERCIAL libel suit was instituted, there was a legal inquiry going on in New York as to the operations of the Albany ring—an institution very similar to the State Treasury and street railroad combination in Pennsylvania. Senator MATTOON was asked a question which would have exposed his legislative corruption and rascality. He declined to answer it because it was calculated to bring him into public contempt and expose him to the dangers of a criminal prosecution. The counsel examining Senator MATTOON quickly agreed with him in this conclusion, and the Senator was excused from answering the interrogatories. This did not prevent all the New York papers, however—the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World* and *Sun*—from drawing the necessary inference that the Senator by refusing to answer virtually made a confession of his guilt. And so he did, for a negative response, if it had been in his power, would have been a personal triumph that would have made glad the heart of any man whose conscience was void of offence. After all, that humane provision of the law that permits all persons to decline answering questions that will criminate themselves has its inconveniences, and chief among them is the presumption it raises in the minds of reasoning human beings.

"PUSH THINGS," has become a sort of American maxim or motto, since SHERIDAN vitalized it in Virginia. We now say the same to the Republicans of Pennsylvania who desire to rescue the party and the State from the rule of rings and corruptionists. There can be no doubt of the public sentiment on the question. It is manifest everywhere, outside of the class who have got their share of the pork. But to give a practical turn to this overwhelming public sentiment, it is necessary the members elect should go to Harrisburg with stiff backs. Let them know that the coming session will try their integrity from the hour it assembles; that the rings must be broken up and the corruptionists annihilated. This is the duty of the solid men of the Republican party to their representatives—that men who never seek office, and yet have zealously at heart the success of the organization. We ask all such to use their influence directly on the members elect and those holding over. It is perfectly fair and legitimate that they should do so—and they will serve the State and the party by speaking in language not to be misunderstood. Then, if in the face of this warning from disinterested Republicans only solicitous for the success of the party, their representatives shall sell out to the ring, and enlist in the ranks of the "pinchers" and "roosters," vote them into retirement next fall no matter what may be their merits, or if they come before you with fifty nominations. Let the sentence be announced in advance, and the necessity for enforcing it may never arise.

THE STRENGTH OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

For several days an affair, in one sense peculiar to this paper, has been conspicuous in its columns. It is not our purpose to offer any apology for the prominence thus given to the prosecution for libel in which the COMMERCIAL is engaged. If any reader fancies such an apology to be needed, it is because he utterly fails to comprehend either the issue involved, or the spirit in which our combat with corruption has been carried on. In the proceedings to which we refer, certain proper names are of frequent recurrence and individual characters seem to be the only subjects of investigation. In fact, these individualities are little more than counters, shadows, names, like the John Doe and RICHARD ROE of an ejectment suit, whose personal traits are neither clearly defined nor of any importance. Neither these persons nor their peculiar concern in its result, give its importance to the libel prosecution in question. But we believe that this suit, from its beginning and in all its details, is destined to be of immediate interest to all the citizens of this great State of Pennsylvania, as the occasion and the instrument of exposing to the general view and reprobation a system of peculation and political corruption at present very imperfectly understood.

The truth is that the method of political operation to which we allude enjoys great advantages in this country. Though Americans are proverbially shrewd in affairs affecting their own interests, the ordinary American is not given to suspicion; especially are plain farmers and honest men of business free from the disposition to put a harsh or unfavorable construction on the ambiguous, or unsatisfactorily explained actions of plausible talkers and frank good fellows. Then a very large portion of the people of this state are still controlled by the noble traditions handed down from their self-denying fathers. They believe, or at least feel that it is ignoble not to believe in the patriotism of men who voluntarily seek positions in which they may serve their State. To these people there is something monstrous or painfully incongruous in the notion of the combination of statesmanship and money-making, and the mere fact that an able man is anxious of political distinction, raises a sort of presumption in their minds in favor of his integrity in pecuniary matters. What simplicity there is in this impression we need not point out. The innocence of Saint FRANCIS was guile in the comparison—but, happily, there are not a few Pennsylvanians blessed in the possession of this believing and childlike spirit. In illustration of this statement we could report many anecdotes that would surprise our more sagacious readers.

Then there is another very numerous class as unlike the one just described as possible, from whose frowns political corruption has nothing to fear. Representatives of this class abound in the generation lately entered upon the stage of active life. In the minds of these people success in enterprise is a thing so splendid and admirable in itself, that like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. Though sin it may be, has no place in their vocabulary. The eye every successful man with envy, or with admiration. His bow gratifies them exceedingly and suggests ambitious hopes. To be asked to take wine or even lager with him, is an inestimable favor, and to be talked to confidentially by him, is enough to obliterate whatever principle had survived former compliments. To a few this representation may seem trifling, puerile, or preachment. It is not so. In the absence, or abeyance of the old fashioned sensitive honor, or solid principle, this good nature, good fellowship, kindness of fellow feeling, or whatever it be called, has worked and is working dreadful mischief in our State politics. These lax notions in large numbers who do nothing unless themselves, encourage scoundrels in their evil courses, and then shield them from the punishment of general notoriety and condemnation.

In connection with this subject the influence of party spirit must not be forgotten. This phrase, *party spirit it*, has been so long current in the speech of men, as the name of an objectionable something, that its bitterness makes it meaningless, we fancy. Everybody, if questioned, will admit that party spirit is very bad and all that. Yet thousands who thus use the word, use it without a thought of the worst feature of the thing which they condemn. There is a sense in which allegiance to one's party is good; but whenever it amounts to labefaction of moral principle, of the difference between right and wrong, fidelity to a political party is as contemptible and unmanly as fear of ridicule. Any man who can be deterred from denouncing corrupt dishonorable in itself, because by his act he will injure his party, is a creature too poor in spirit to be reasoned with.

ONE OF THEM.

ABNER C. MATTOON, State Senator in the New York Legislature, is one of them. That is he is a promising specimen of the species "rooster" or "pincher," as the case may be, and as we know it in Pennsylvania. His mode of operating is easily explained, and nothing does it so well as the following letter:

"ALBANY, March 30—6 P. M.

"*S. P. White:*

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the seeming defeat of the Drew interest on Friday last, the Investigating Committee of the Senate will make their report to-morrow in favor of the Erie Ring, and will report a bill to that end this week. The Drew party have had everything their own way for the last two days, and have improved the opportunity. *Jay Gould is here* with the *black bag* that the TRIBUNE says he took West, and will run for the Erie sure. You will hear of work having been done by the Erie party about noon to-morrow.

"Be not fail to sell short and get even on the other transaction. I wish I could see you face to face for a few minutes. I know I can serve you more than ever.

"Act promptly and with faith. I will share fifty per cent. of the loss, if there is any. If you have a confidential friend you may show this to him, but act firmly and keep it a secret.

"Yours, truly,

"Confidential." A. C. MATTOON.

The result was, WHITE went in—and lost—the losses footing up $6,000. A suit ensued—but no matter what came of it. The letter above quoted is a contribution to the stock of valuable information which is becoming quite extensive on the subject of legislative corruption in Pennsylvania as well as in New York—the tribe of thieves being the same every where.

THE STATE TREASURY.

An Important Law Overlooked—Voice of the Republican Press.

The following is worthy of attention of the taxpayers of the entire State, as well as of State, county, city, borough and township treasurers. How many treasurers throughout the State are constantly violating the provisions of the law is not for us to say, but the citizens of the various corporations mentioned should give it their attention, and rigidly enforce the penalty for such violations.

Sections 70, 71 and 72 of the Criminal Code of Pennsylvania, provides that if any officer of this Commonwealth, city, borough, township, county, or township shall loan out, either with or without interest, any money or securities entrusted to his keeping or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years. For *depositing* money entrusted to him in any bank, or with any individual or association of individuals, by which such officer or trustee any *gain or advantage* by such deposit, he is liable to a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment. *Any person* aiding, abetting, advising, or being a party to such acts is punishable, on conviction, to imprisonment at solitary labor not exceeding five years.

The venerable editor of the Pottsville *Journal* says: "There is quite some feeling growing out of the re-election of the present State Treasurer, owing to the pickings attached to that office secured by many of the friends of the successful candidate. If in a shame and a disgrace to the State that such scenes should be exhibited, and we hope that the Governor will recommend, and the people demand of the Legislature to pass a law at the next session to fix a burgalary for the Treasurer, and shall direct where the funds shall be deposited and all perquisites arising therefrom be placed to the credit of the people. The honest press of the State can accomplish this, if they only will do it. Let them do it now. Reforms in houses is the order of the day, and those who stand in the gap to check it, will most unquestionably be overwhelmed."

The editor of the Reading *Times* indorses the *Journal's* views, and suggests further "that the election of State Treasurer be taken out of the hands of the Legislature by a constitutional amendment providing for the election of that officer by the people every three years, as in the case of Auditor, and Surveyor General. That would be a glorious thing! Rings and corrupt combinations so far as this office is concerned!"

THE English Engineers are discussing the relative value of iron and stone in bridge building. The cost of the former is only about one-third of the latter; but while a stone bridge of substantial character will outlast a nation or a language, the duration of the best iron work can be reared is limited. The Waterloo and London bridges are of stone, and their cost per square foot was $20 and $14. The Westminster, of iron, cost but $11 5s per foot. In view of our own enterprises in bridge building which are in progress, the aggregate cost of those which span the Thames may be considered:

Waterloo	£379,945
Southwark	541,000
Old Westminster	389,000
New Westminster	280,000
Vauxhall	330,000
Battersea	330,000
Hungerford	110,000

This is an aggregate of £2,891,235, or in round numbers, about fourteen and a half millions of dollars.

THE infliction of the Burlingame treaty by the Government of China, it having already been ratified by the Emperor, and, it is asserted, nullify the law in California in reference to the Chinese emigrants. The treaty provides that "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as there may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the United States reciprocates the same treatment to Chinese subjects." And the Constitution declares that all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE New York Common Council, near the end of their term, voted $60,000 in gratuities, many of them to Catholic institutions, on Monday, the Board of Police Justices was also revised, and now hold this relation to officials, according to the New York idea, of less importance:

THE COMPTROLLER OF WORLD.		NEW YORK.	
Officer.	Salary.	Officer.	Salary.
Vice-Pres. Colfax	$8,000	Police Just. Dowling	$ 6,000
Gov. Fenton	8,000	Police Just. Hogan	10,000
Sec. Boutwell	8,000	Police Just. M'Quade	10,000
Atty. Gen. Hoar	8,000	Police Just. Smith	10,000
Chief Just. Chase	6,000	Police Just. Shandley	10,000

"MACK," otherwise J. B. McCullough of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims the paternity of the whole race of newspaper interviewers but is heartily ashamed of the progeny. At President Johnson's instance, "Mack" interviewed him, and reported the result to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. This so tickled "Andy" that he sent "Mack" to make up his quarters at the White House, and accept a private Secretaryship—but the latter preferred the newspaper to the office, and declined.

CONGRESSMAN GETZ, from the Berks district, has introduced a bill in Congress to couple with the abolition of the franking privilege a provision to allow all newspapers sent from the office of publication to any postage free to a point. At present they only go free in the county of publication, or within thirty miles. According to Mr. Chesnutt's report, this can be done without affecting the revenue should the franking privilege be abolished.

THREE hundred Chinamen are now *en route* from San Francisco to New Orleans by Pacific Railroad, contracted as laborers for three years. Thus the transportation of cheap Asiatic labor to our Southern States has become fact of late times; and if the experiment be fully tried it must have momentous results as a fact correlative to the abolition of slavery.

ANTAGONISTIC elements of a political nature appear to be getting sociable at Washington. Last Tuesday Woods "Home" warming, on Monday night, there was a distinguished party irrespective of politics, including the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, and the Speaker of the House. Hardly possible a few years ago.

THE *Tribune*, referring to the report of Mr. Wells, says: "Mr. Wells has hitherto appeared in the somewhat incongruous characters of Protectionist and Free-Trader; he now assumes a third character—that of an opponent of both or either."

A DELICATE compliment was recently paid the King of Prussia, on receiving him on one of his late excursions, under a triumphal arch composed entirely of beer barrels.

NEW YORK CITY, during the month of November, expended $207,991 for amusements, Niblo's, Wallack's and Booth's lead the list in the order named.

THE official figures reported to the House of Commons show that there were exported from Great Britain during the ten months ending October last, 1869, 2,891,235 tons of railroad iron, against 2,561,296 tons during the same period in 1868, and 572,071 tons in 1867. Of these amounts during the ten months specified, there were exported to the United States 262,820 tons of rails, during 1869, an increase of 31,128 tons over 1868, and of 117,965 tons over 1867. The exports to Russia during the ten months specified, were 247,278 tons of rails in 1869, an increase of 146,721 tons over 1868, and 121,765 tons over 1867. The pig iron exported to the United States amounted to 118,297 tons in 1869, an increase of 42,793 tons over 1868, and 11,779 tons over 1867.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Views of Revenue Commissioner Wells.

The Surplus Revenue—Remission of Taxation—Mr. Wells's Tariff of the Future—Annual Product of the Nation—Resumption of Specie Payments.

The report of Commissioner Wells, of the Treasury Department, is a very lengthy document, and would occupy about twenty columns of the COMMERCIAL, but with the accompanying tables covers one hundred and thirty-one printed pages. Its length precludes us from giving more of it at this time than a brief resume of its salient features.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The point of the most immediate practical interest in Mr. Wells's report is the mode in which he advises the surplus revenues of the Government to be applied. This surplus, for the current fiscal year, is estimated by him at $124,000,000. He recommends the reduction of the income tax to three per cent., with a limitation of the allowance for house rent of $300; the repeal of the tax on gross receipts of railroads, except for dealers in spirits, beer and tobacco; of the taxes on the "gross receipts of railroads, stage-, insurance, and express companies, and of the tax on transportation companies, and of the tax on sales. These remissions of internal revenue will amount to $20,000,000.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF LAWS.

Mr. Wells also recommends that in the tariff laws hides and leather, hemlock and other barks for tanning; sumach, lasting, serge, and all woolen articles fitted only for use in making boots and shoes, and containing no rubber; coal, wood, dyestuffs, copper, bronze, Dutch metal, crude sulphur, soda ash, chloride of lime, paper waste, esparto, barley, hatters' furs, silk plush and linings, hat bands, ivory, living animals, bristles, chalk, argols, camphor, cork wood, gums, India rubber, and a few minor articles, be added to the free list; that the duty on pig iron be reduced to three dollars per ton, and that on woolen fabrics of every kind to twenty-five per cent.

These remissions of customs duties will consume $14,609,000 of the Treasury surplus; and all the revenue duties noted above, if adopted, would leave a net revenue of $109,000,000 of the estimated surplus, leaving $84,609,000 to be used in reducing the public debt.

"THE TARIFF OF THE FUTURE."

These remissions, the Commissioner thinks, are "immediately demanded by the present condition of industry." He has, in addition, constructed an elaborate schedule of what he regards as a tariff of the future. The most prominent extracts give Mr. Wells's views on this point:

"The Commissioner has also considered it desirable, in view of the deep interest manifest in the question of revenue reform, and especially in the simplification of collection, to present a schedule, showing in what manner a new tariff might be constructed, *with the primary object of obtaining from one hundred number of articles, and without excessive duties, an annual revenue of one hundred and fifty millions*, and which at the same time *would not expose the branches of industry which have been stimulated by protection to any danger of collapse*; it being assumed that the relief to be experienced in the reduction of prices and payment of taxes upon their raw materials would, to a large extent, compensate for the reduction of duties upon their products; thus enabling them, through a reduction of cost, to meet the reduced rates of interest and literative basis. Here, too, we find an unlimited selection of parlor ornaments, the figures of the centre-table, and all other articles, hardly need any further notice. Suffice it to say that the stock is arranged, affording every facility to the purchasers to explore its contents.

J. R. WELDIN & CO., 101 Wood street seems to have spared no pains in the effort to bring together, in the briefest space, everything to be found in a first class establishment. Those who are in search of a choice gift book, a fine writing desk, work box, gold pen, elegant card case, walnut bracket, set of chessmen, pocket-book, portfolio, or any of the thousand and one trifles to be found only in a well ordered book store, will experience little trouble in placing their hands upon the article required in this establishment. Their list of devotional books, standard authors, elegant and plain pulpit, family and pocket bibles, juvenile and toy books embrace the latest published ones. Entertaining books for old folks, comic books, books of adventure, charitably toil, sketches of travel, illustrated natural history, exquisite fairy tales, highly illuminated, illustrated books of stories for three-year-olds, all richly bound, and all presenting the finest inducements for whom they are expressly designed, go to make up a rare assortment of books for the season.

SLOAN, KING & CO., 90 Fourth avenue, welcome the approach of the holidays by a grand display of holiday goods for every variety and character. Elegant pictures, many of them entirely new publications, games of all sorts, albums, stereoscopic views of American scenery, and the rarest specimens of the printer's and binders' art will be found in this establishment, and it will be difficult to mention a prominent, or recent publication that is not numbered in the well arranged counters, shelves and counters at 90 Fourth avenue.

We turn to ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.'s counters, No. 193 Liberty street, with renewed pleasure as we scan the enticing array of gift books for 1870. Purchasers will experience no trouble in selecting superb presents from amongst the many spread out for the examination of the book-loving portion of the community. The stock of new books is in many respects superior to that exhibited in past years. Whether it be illustrated books, bibles, testaments, prayer books, juvenile books, gift books, games, portfolios, portmonnaies, photographic albums, pictures, writing desks, or in fact any article of publication, we are seeking, a glance at DAVIS & CO.'s shelves will reveal the object of our search. The assortment of new gift books in particular is very large.

JOSEPH HORNER, 129 Smithfield street, has a fine assortment of new books, writing desks, work boxes, portfolios, diaries, photographic albums, stereoscopes, light and fancy articles, expressly designed for presents. The rarest editions of English and American authors, holiday books of every description, standard works of prose and poetry, illuminated books for the parlor or center-table, juvenile and toy books, old nursery tales and new ones, new authors illustrated by well known artists, quaint, faithful, chaste, artistic, absurd and weird-like illustrations of poems and prose with which we are all familiar, all these are vying on HORNER'S counters with Sam Leech, "Quiz" and the coterie of contributors to *Punch* in its palmy days, peer out at us from every direction. Establishing himself as a bookseller of the old school, who has made it the study of his life to cater to the wants of the reading public, and who has a large and varied assortment from which to choose the things that will surround you, and make up your home. Having examined all that is to be found in the foremost furniture and furnishing establishments, one has fewer regrets after making a selection. For instance, in the matter of furniture, the choice is difficult to conceive a larger or more complete assortment of plain, durable, elegant and rich furniture than is to be found at W. S. Ellis Fourth avenue. Messrs. Lemon & Weiss devote a laudable spirit in keeping up with the times. If there is anything new, elegant, or novel in the entire range of furniture, they will show it to you at Ellis.

That house will not be complete, however, until the gas fixtures are arranged, the chandeliers, brackets and pendants properly disposed. WELDON & KELLY, 111 Wood street, do that sort of thing in a thoroughly workmanlike and prompt manner.

STOVES AND GRATES.

To insure saving in fuel, unless you have a first class furnace, you want a good grate in every room. The perfect combustion fire grate can be had at No. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

It is desirable to secure an elegant parlor or cook stove, or range, young builders as well as old ones are inquiring for the best, they go to 20 to A. BRADLEY & CO., BISSELL & CO., or CARLIN'S, Allegheny.

China and Stone Ware.

As we continue in this matter of housefurnishing, we find the contrast grows in our hands. The house without durable stone or China ware, upon which to serve up a savory feast for friends, would be an anomaly. R. E. BREED & Co., No. 105 Wood street, displays the latest designs in plain, elaborate and chaste ware of all descriptions. The finest specimens of elegant silver plated ware will also be found in this establishment.

Cutlery.

Dishes are accompanied in civilized life with knives, forks and spoons. The best cutlery to hand is the produce of American workshops, and foremost among those we class the BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO. Their salesroom swings into line on Wood street, No. 70, where the best table knives, carvers, bread knives, pocket, pen and sportsmen's knives, together with BUNNER, builders, razors, carved ivory, dinner and dessert sets may be obtained.

WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & Co., 59 Wood street, also keep every article to be found in a hardware establishment.

Wall Paper.

JAMES HOWARD, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, manufactures and imports wall papers, elegant and plain, and furnishes roofing and wrapping paper. The last are not absolutely essential to the new house, but we thought we would mention 'em.

Glass Ware.

One thing is essential to comfort that we had almost overlooked. What is more pleasant in this season than to dip into a store of carefully preserved fruits. Besides, goblets belong to summer draughts. WM. MCCULLY & Co., or BAKEWELL, PEARS & Co., manufacture glass articles for the million. The last mentioned devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of articles indispensable to household appointments.

Groceries.

It is a well ascertained fact that no amount of love or mere domestic experience can either fill the pot or keep it boiling. The market basket is indispensable. Then comes the question to know not only what to put in it (that fabled pot) but where to get it.

J. KOHEN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, has a stock of teas sufficient to supply all the sewing circles in the United States, and have plenty to spare for new beginners at housekeeping.

DILWORTH, HAMER & Co., 245 Liberty street, have a very large and complete stock of groceries.

KNOX & ORR, 268 Liberty street, like the above firm have a very extensive wholesale establishment.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & Co., 231 Liberty street, in addition to a large stock of groceries, deal extensively in flour and seed.

Merchants who may desire to mix business with pleasure will find a large selection of fancy, choice, and prime coffees at LITTLE & BAIRD'S, 112 Second avenue.

REYMER & BROS., 126, 128 and 130 Wood street, exhibit a vast assortment of fruits, vegetables, &c. Raisins, prunes, figs, oranges, grapes, sauces, catsups, almonds, pure spices—all the palate that craves dainties that this establishment is prepared to supply under the treatment of a physician instanter.

GEORGE W. MCCLURE, 346 Liberty street, is determined to supply all demands in the way of oysters, canned meats, sardines, pickles, olives, rare pine apple cheese, and all the list of tempting edibles invented by modern cooks.

The Pearl Steam Mill

Will be in operation long enough to furnish all the first-class flour a young couple may consume, and never miss the amount in a day's run.

G. C. JENKINS & BRO., 273 Liberty street, guarantees every barrel of flour they sell, and are good for any amount of roasted coffees or fine teas at a moment's demand.

Drugs.

It is barely possible that a surfeit of good things at this season of the year would necessitate a journey to a drug store; or, perhaps, we are better able to purchase some perfumery or indispensable articles for a friend. BAKER, 44 Sixth street, has an unlimited assortment of rough and ready medicines, perfumes and assorted odors.

These are not the reasons why we should omit all allusion to the merits of Dr. Sargent's backache pills, since they are deservedly popular.

WM. J. SNODGRASS, corner of Federal and Lacock street, Allegheny, has a very large assortment of fancy goods, toilet articles and pure liquors.

SIMON JOHNSTON, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield streets, imports his drugs direct. All standard proprietary medicines, and the purest liquors will be found at Johnsons'. In addition to fine sponges, perfumery, brushes, combs, &c.

GEO. A. KELLY, corner Second and Wood, supplies promptly all demands for Phalon's Night and Day snuffs.

CHAS. ABEL & Co., 172 Wylie, display a fine assortment of toilet setts, odor cases, puff boxes, statuary, bangnents, traveling cases, fancy soaps, Cologne water, and all inland tooth and nail brushes, genuine tortoise shell combs, &c.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, 85 Market street, have everything to be mentioned under the head of drugs, perfumery and fancy toilet articles.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S, 81 Market street, is an establishment so well known that it is scarcely necessary to remind the public of the fact that now, as heretofore, it is unequalled for the purest perfumes may be had here.

Skates.

LINDSEY, STERRETT & EUWER, 391 Liberty street, make a specialty of skates, and their stock embraces everything in the range of fine cutlery and hardware.

In it at all necessary to say that one JAMES ROSS may be found on Wood street? Scarcely, or that his skates are in universal demand—that is the New Year's present, and the other fancy skates. Everybody knows it.

Clothing.

GRAY & LOGAN, 67 Sixth street and 39 Fifth avenue, exhibit a new stock of plain and fancy suits suitable for the season. Their stock contains every garment in the clothing line.

UHLING, FOLANSBEE & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, make a specialty of custom work. Their stock is in itself an inducement to purchasers.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

Some of our advertisements are suggestive to cautious people. The well-to-do foreigner, who desires to be remembered in the old country, ought to lay in his market, lessen his cash in hand funds to bring out a friend or relative through the assistance of WM. Bingham, No. 142 Smithfield street.

The family physicians will find in our list of Insurance Companies a suggestion such as may not be found elsewhere. The Allegheny, Monongahela, Citizens, Peoples, and Western, to say nothing of the foreign companies represented by S. S. SHARP, will relieve you of no difficulty in choosing. By the way, the NEW YEAR'S call should be preceded by a present to wife or sister with a life policy. Then there is the respectable array of banks, suggestive of an outlet for any surplus benevolence that may surcharge the beating hearts of the Citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity happy. "N. Holmes & Son;" "Tradesmen's Bank;" "Hart, Brady & Co.;" "Ira B. McVay & Co." accrepable as the sight of these solid names are to every body, if a little more so than the rest, a small suggestion, might be enhanced a trifle when accompanied with an expression of benevolence to the tune of—say a few thousand dollars. Even the bottle trade will be found open to pleasing benevolence equally as much as we are to nipping off a welcome.

In attempting to guide purchasers around the corners of a somewhat crowded and always brisk city, the fact is remarkable that we may have overlooked some reliable advertiser. One can't always keep control of the multiplicity of locality of establishments. Be that as it may, bear in mind that all human beings are liable to mistakes, and this a directory or this literary editor is fallible. Let us add, however, that this is no opportunity we desire to avail ourselves of to wish our advertisers, in the words of the inimitable Jefferson (Joe), a long, long life and prosperity.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

LEGENDS IN A BOTTLE.

Gathered from Glimpses in a Glass Factory.

The smallest bottles in the world are made in Japan. Little trifles one might conceal under a thimble, just large enough to furnish a fair sized pupil with apothecary stuff to keep the lip-transported-poison. They contain one, two, perhaps three drops of a delicate odor. The poet's idea of ginseng a secret to be broken, would fail to do justice to the tiny bottles containing the subtle odors of Japan. After all, there is nothing wonderful in a scent clinging to an acre of vase; but it is something remarkable to find it inseparable from the fragments of a bottle so small that most of people would have to put spectacles on to find it.

There are legends, however, in bottles nearer at home. In our smoke begrimed city of shops, he must be dull who is at a loss to find them. They are written all over our princely residences, ground into the walls of our dusky, dim lighted counting-rooms, flung in golden rays from a score of furnaces, lurking in the gloomiest depths of our glass factories. Even from the bottle from the ink-well pen full of ink with which we record the fact, fairly overflows with its legends. Some of these legends have a twist in the reverse of romantic. They are of a decidedly practical turn, dealing with the hardest kind of facts, and the most matter of fact material. In brief, the entire legend deals with the unattached, somewhat dry statement of the—cost of the tale. That is to say, the bottle undertakes to keep a running account of itself, and, in a monosyllabic manner, succeeds in the attempt. Such a bottle we found in

W. H. HAMILTON & CO.'S NEW GLASS FACTORY.

Located on the corner of Twenty-first and Railroad streets, in the Twelfth Ward. The bottle was what we started to describe—a quart bottle, and cost—however, there is a long story connected with that. We may say just here that it in nowise resembled the goblet a certain gentleman was in the habit of exhibiting to his acquaintances with the remark, "That cost $40,000." (It was the sole remaining evidence of an enterprise that cost $40,000.)

SHOWING THE BEGINNING OF THE BOTTLE.

W. H. Hamilton and Co. began the business of making small bottles six years ago, opposite the ground they now occupy, in an establishment that has furnished ample outfits in a pecuniary sense to business concerns that sought a larger sphere of action in other fields. The concern had a specialty—the making of white, or what is known as German glass bottles, still more commonly known to the trade as "prescription ware." The concern started on a six pot furnace, with about twenty men and boys. The pots were from nine inches in diameter, and of these from three to four were found sufficient for the wants of the concern. In our rambles among the shops, we stumbled across the young fellow boys their wings were clearly defined, and when wisdom taught them to cling close to the bough. The other day, when we went in search of the bottle we found the nest deserted, and each individual member of the hive of workers adapted to their new positions and duties in a new and imposing brick structure, which in point of proportion, dimensions, durability, and adaptability to the work required is not excelled, if it is equalled by any similar establishment in the city. In the construction of the new furnace the best of workmen were employed and neither time nor money spared to make it first class in every particular. The new furnace accommodates ten pots of the largest size made, forty by fifty-four inches, employs sixty-six hands constantly, and turns out about forty tons of glass weekly." On approaching the factory, the first thing that arrests the attention, is the tall, graceful, beautifully proportioned "stack." Rearing its lofty head over the surrounding buildings, it seems to stand as a monument indicative of energy and enterprise. Entering the new establishment in quest of our legend, we began at the beginning—in other words we went down to

THE MIXING ROOM

Where we found sand from Connellsville, lime from Cleveland, nitrate of soda from South America, and carbonate of soda from England. These materials being properly prepared, portions of each are carefully weighed and pinced in a large bin and turned and returned until thoroughly "mixed." This mixture is termed "batch."

Great cleanliness is required in this department, in order to guard against the introduction of impurities which mar the quality of the glass. A good portion of the brains of the business lies in mixing the batches. Unless the "batches" are mixed properly all the rest of the work goes for naught. The sand must be thoroughly dried to begin with. Back of the mixing room, an opening affords easy admittance for the sand as it comes to the establishment. Beside the shoot is the sand arch, in which the sand is dried. The balance of the lower portion of the building is taken with the arch extending through it, through which is admitted the draught that creates the intense heat necessary to melt the metal.

UNDER THE FURNACE.

Let us venture. Here is the *teaser*, or furnace tender. He is removing the "clinkers" from between the grate-bars overheard, which are moreable. Showers of sparks fall down around him. Standing partly in the shadow, with his face thrown forward into the strong light, he presents a splendid illustration of *chiaro-scuro*. This is his working place. All the dirt and dust attending his business is buried here with him.

Here we were shown a new and improved method of "teasing," or firing the furnace. Instead of throwing in the fuel, on a level with the floor of the factory, it is introduced into the furnace from below. By this means the coal and the consequent dirt and annoyance are entirely removed out of the factory. Enough provision has been made for teasing by the old method, should circumstances require it.

THE SHOPS IN FULL BLAST.

Let us go up stairs. What a motley crowd of men and boys. They remind one of a hive of ants suddenly disturbed, rushing hither and thither in a frenzied manner. Not a bit of it. Everything moves like clock work. All the boys are needed. Were they not at hand, men would have to take their vacant places. Here is system for you. Two blowers, one finisher and four boys work to each others hands. The first places his blowpipe in the pot, gathers his portion of the metal, rolls it to and forth on a desk or *marver*, blows in it, places the blow-pipe and expanding bulb in a mould at his feet, a boy closes the mould, and *presto!* there is your quarter or pint, or half gallon bottle for you. The pipe is dropped, a fresh one taken up and the action repeated all day long. A boy carries the fresh made bottle to the finisher, using a tool that severs the pipe bottle, and thrusts the neck end into a small furnace termed the "glory-hole." The man sitting in front of it takes it out, and with a trice turns a lip of any required shape upon it. Another hand at the blower's elbow cleans the glass from the pipe. When the bottle is completed, a boy lifts it on the prong of an iron fork and deposits it in the annealing oven. Each boy will turn out on an average from twenty-five to thirty dozen per day. Originators and Patentees of their new line of goodly, big and little, work as though they had come into the world a month too late, and were in search of work with the idea that the nation depended upon their catching up with the rest of their fellows immediately. After looking at them ten minutes one feels like taking a short rest.

AS HOT AN A—GLASS FURNACE.

Here are ten openings—eyes of fire; an eye for each pot, in the circular furnace. Look in. It is enough to burn one's eyes out.

"How long?"

"You can't make glass under 3,000 degrees, Fahrenheit," answers the guide. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

CALM AND CLAY.

We go out and enter calm in the pot room, where we find clay—German clay. In all conditions, just as it arrived, in the kneading trough, in the skilful hands of the pot-maker, and in crucibles ready for "setting." These pot-makers seem to be exclusive and to draw off to themselves. They occupy a roomy apartment, with an agreeable, quality ten-grade temperature. We could have been making their own pots for a year. There is life and death in a glass pot—life to a concern that claims an experienced, careful pot-maker, and death and ruin where ignorance and inattention holds sway. Concerning the management of this department, let the remainder of the establishment, of which this is the nerve, speak. Even from the bottle from the open pen full of ink with which we record the fact, fairly overflows with its legends. Some of these legends have a twist in the reverse of romantic. They are of a decidedly practical turn, dealing with the hardest kind of facts, and the most matter of fact material. In brief, the entire legend deals with the unattached, somewhat dry statement of the—cost of the tale. That is to say, the bottle undertakes to keep a running account of itself, and, in a monosyllabic manner, succeeds in the attempt. Such a bottle we found in

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DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods, Mantilla Silk Velvets, Astrachans, Chinchillas And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS

AND

Real Astrachan Sacques, BLANKETS, FLANNELS And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein

BOLT

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1869.

The local discount market showed every feature of stringency to-day. The banks are unable to loan and are compelled to refuse the great bulk of offerings submitted or pressed upon them. Borrowing money is about the most difficult business of the times. The evidences of supply of money in this market appear dried up, and we hear loud complaints against every influence that may have caused the present monetary pinch.

Local stocks show some increased activity, and prices are lower in some few instances. Monongahela Bridge stock is offered at 33½, and Birmingham Gas at 53. Eureka Insurance could be purchased at 65. Columbia Oil is offered at 21@21½; Allegheny Valleys are firm at 84½, with a light supply on the market.

This being the day when two millions of bonds were purchased on account of the United States Sinking Fund, the price advanced. The *Tribune* says: The supply of bonds on the market is unusually light. There is a continued demand to purchase by foreign houses for shipment, and considerable amounts of the January interest, which will be paid on and after December 21, will be remitted in bonds. The large dealers, anticipating a more active investment demand, are carrying but few bonds at present rates.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	118¼	118⅝	118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	118¼	118⅝	118¼
U. S. Bonds '64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	113¼	113⅜	113¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¼	114⅜	114¼
U. S. Bonds '67	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	108½	108½	109
Gold	129¾	129¾	129½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 22.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	129½		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	112¾	113⅛	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111	110⅞	⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	114	¼
U. S. Bonds, new ise, '65	114¾	114⅝	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¾	114½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114½	115	½
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109	109	

—The stock market appears pretty evenly balanced to-day, but transactions were very light. It is thought that strong efforts are being made to manipulate a lower range of prices preparatory to a vigorous bull campaign at the beginning of the new year.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 30 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 22, 1869.	10:00 A M	11:00 A M	12 M	1:00 P M	2:00 P M	3:00 P M
New York Central	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜
Erie	22	22	21¾	22	22	22
Harlem	130	130	129½	129½	129½	129½
Reading	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central	117	117	117	117	117	117
Michigan Southern	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
Illinois Central				134¾	134¾	134¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84	84	84	84	84	83
Chicago and Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	105	105	105	105¼	105¼	105¼
St. Paul				57¾	57¾	57¾
St. Paul, preferred				85¾		85¾
Toledo and Wabash				50	50	50
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	86	85¾	86	86	86	86
Chicago and Alton	141			139¾		141
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾			37¾		37¾
Western Union Telegraph	32¾			33		32¾
Pacific Mail	48¾			48¾		48¾
Adams Express	69			69		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	21			21		
American M. U. Express	29¼			29¼		29¼
United States Express						
Merchants' Union Express						
Gold	129½	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾

Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187⅝	187¾		
Erie	22	22		
Harlem	130	130		
Reading	99¾	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	117	117		
Mich. Southern	86¾	86¾		
Illinois Central	134¾	134¾		
Cleve. and Pitts	83	83		
Chicago and North.	69¾	69¾	¼	
do preferred	86	86		
Rock Island	105¼	105¼		
St. Paul	57¾	57¾		
do preferred	85¾	85¾		
Tol. and Wabash	50½	50		½
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	86	86		
Chicago and Alton	141	140¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	37¾	37¾		
Western U. Tel	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾		
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21	21		
American M. U. Express	29¼	29¼		
United States Express				
Merchants' Union Express				
Gold	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 22, 1869. }

BUSINESS.—We have to notice a quiet market with a continued restricted demand for the leading articles. This, however, has been the situation of affairs for some days. Produce—the supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes; buyers, however, are not very plenty; most of them prefer waiting, or to purchase merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Groceries—The receipts are steadily increasing, with a good stock now on hand. There are several round lots of sugar and molasses now *en route* from New Orleans. The competition among dealers tends to keep down the prices and benefit consumers. The receipts of the leading articles for the past twenty-four hours were as follows: Flour, 1,220 bbls; apples, 142 bbls; corn, 280 sacks; wheat, 332 sacks; barley, 125 sacks; rye, 328 sacks; oats, 147 sacks; butter, 35 packages; bulk meat, 1,387 pieces. Business men generally don't look for any particular improvement until after the advent of the new year. Merchants are busily engaged in settling up their books and preparing to open up new accounts for 1870.

APPLES.—The market is without change as regards prices or demand. There is a good stock on hand with moderate receipts. We are reported regular sales of Ohio at $2 50@3 for to good, and $3 50 for choice lots.

ASHES.—The market is steady but not very active. Prices nominal. Sales at 6½@6¾c; pearls 8½@8¾c; pots, nothing doing.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply exceeds the demand. We note small sales at 7c@8c ₱ gallon.

SALT.—The market is dull with a large stock on hand. Sales Allegheny brands at $1 80 by the car load, and $2 for small lots.

SEEDS.—Market inactive. Dealers manifest but little inclination to operate. Quotations: Clover seed $5 00@5 25; flax seed $2 20@2 25; timothy $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel.

BACON.—We can report a firm market, owing to small receipts and light stocks. S. C. hams—there is a large amount in smoke house that will soon be in condition to be placed on the market; we can report sales at 22½@22c; breakfast bacon 21@21½; sides, clear, 19½@20c; shoulders 16@16½ c.

LARD.—Market firm with a good demand; sales in tierces at 10½c; kegs and pails 2@3½c.

MESS PORK.—The market is quiet but firm with light stock to operate with. We are reported sales at $32 10@32 50.

BUTTER.—The market is well supplied with the various qualities. The principal inquiry was for fresh roll; we are reported sales at 30@35c; sales of packed at various figures.

FLOUR.—The market is well stocked and a fair amount of receipts are arriving. One of the mills report sales of 400 bbls at the following figures: White wheat XX $7 75 ₱ bbl; red wheat XX $6 90 ₱ bbl. The store rates were $5 85 for winter and $5 50 for spring. Sales of inferior grades were made at lower figures: sales of choice white wheat flour at $6@6 25; good red wheat family $5 75@6; choice spring $5 75; medium spring $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR.—Selling regularly at $5 50.

CHEESE.—The market is well supplied. Sales Western Reserve 16@c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 18@19c; New York Dairy 18@19c; Goshen 19@20c.

CIDER.—Market dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. We can report regular sales at $6@7 ₱ bbl.

CANNED OIL.—Market quiet but unchanged; sales of standard brands in a small way at 28@29c ₱ gal.

GRAIN.—The market is steady but not very active. Wheat is very firm and wanted; the mills are paying the following prices: Red winter $1 16@1 18; white $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is very scarce with an active inquiry; sales of new ear made at 80@85c, a further advance; old is held at 95c@$1, and the market is bare of the latter. Rye—nothing doing. Oats—sales reported at 96c@$1 00; holders are not disposed to accept less. Barley dull, buyers are scarce. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bush for a good to choice lot; ordinary grades but not quoted higher; we note sales from first hands at $1 25@c store do.

HAY.—Market firm with a fair inquiry; sales were reported from wagon at $17@21 00 ₱ ton; baled $18@20 ₱ ton.

LARD OIL—Firm at the late advance; we are reported sales of extra No. 1 at $1 70.

POULTRY.—In good supply but unchanged; sales of chickens at 12@14c; turkeys 16@17c.

POTATOES.—Market well supplied; sales now rule at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS.—Dull; quoted at 9@10c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market was steady with a fair trade demand, some liberal receipts on the way from New Orleans. We are quoted the following

SUGAR—New Orleans good 12½c; prime 13c; choice 13½@13¾c; Cuba 12@12½c; Porto Rico 12½c; refined, crushed and granulated 16c; A coffee 15c; B, 15c; Ex C, 14½c; C Yellow, 14c. COFFEE—Fair 18c; good 21c; prime 22½c; choice 23c; Java 34c.

MOLASSES.—New crop prime 80c; choice 85c.

SYRUP—Carolina 80c.

SODA—7c; sal do 3½c; pearlstarch 7c; silv er gloss do 11c; corn do 12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, December 23, 1869. }

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was not an active one; buyers were evidently disposed to hold off. The result was a falling off in transactions. Prices ruled about the same as the day previous. The sales for the day were 3,881 barrels. The market contains a fair stock.

CRUDE OIL.

The quotations and sales were as follows: Interest were not so much fancied, the principle attraction being for this month. January quoted at 18¾@14c; January to June 15½c. Sales 9,000 bbls spot, 40 to 40 gravity, 16¾c; sales 1,000 bbls spot at 16½c.

REFINED OIL.

The market was quiet, but not very active at previous prices. The quotations were: December 30½c; January to March 31½c; March to June 32c. Sales 1,000 bbls December at 30½c. Sales 5,000 bbls do December at 30½c. Sales 5,000 bbls, 1,000 bbls each month February to June, 32c. Sales 1,000 bbls December at 30½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 22.—No change in petroleum. Crude—Central, ex-dividend, 11½.

OIL CITY, December 22, 10:30 A. M.—Market weaker; can be bought in large lots at $4 80, and small lots at $4 90@5 00; shipments 2,000 barrels; nominal here at $4 15@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Market weak. P. L. S. to W. 30c; S. W. 30½c; crude 19½@ 19¾c.

NEW YORK, December 22, 12 M.—Market dull and prices unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, PA., December 22, 3 P. M.—Market very quiet and declining; sales at $5 00; more offered at same; shipments and refining.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 9:30 P. M.—Market quiet; a shade off; December early in the day sold at 30½c; later 30½c, and closed with 30½c asked, and 30c bid; buyers are not anxious; futures are more in demand, but prices are still too low to induce free selling. January to March 30½c bid; 31½c asked; February to March 32c bid; January to June 32c asked; 33½c bid; April to September 32½c bid; July to December 32½c bid. Sales 5,000 bbls S. O. to January 6th 30½c; 1,000 bbls December 30½c; 2,500 bbls December 30½c; 3,000 bbls December 30½c. Crude nominally unchanged.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Brilliant Oil Works, 12; Penn Oil Co, 160; Lockhart, F & Co., 307; Standard Oil Works, 83; Standard Oil Works, 60; Wesley Wilson, 59; Waring & King, 40; J. Speare, 32; Anchor Oil Works, 240; Leo, Oppenheimer, 39; Fisher Bros., 3.

Total, 881

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 474 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 320 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 52 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,095 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

J. K. Trees, 60 bbls to Rodgiss, New Jersey.

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Irvin Gallant & Storing Co, 152 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

RIVER TELEGRAPHS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, December 22, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Ohio No 1 at 9 P. M. Passed up: Telegraph at 4 P. M. River rising; weather cloudy and cold. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Philadelphia.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
St. Charles.....Brady.....Cincinnati.
Belle.....Richey.....Parkersburg

Departed.

Elector.....Bougner.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Argosy.....Wm. M. Clark.....Nashville.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet and rising.

THE MARKETS last evening indicated eight feet and rising. From the character of rain that has fallen we can safely predict another coal boat run. A portion of the fleet will get away this day. The weather during yesterday was pleasant for the season.

THE steamer Camella, Capt. R. C. Mason, left Nashville for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

THE steamer Leona arrived at New Orleans on Monday.

THE steamer Glasgow, Capt. A. Robinson, is now *en route* from Nashville to Pittsburgh with a good freight.

THE steamer Argosy, Capt. List, left for Nashville with a fair trip. Pilots—S. Parker and W. Hamilton.

STEAMER SOLD.—Captain Peter Conrad purchased the David Watts, at auction, at St. Louis, Saturday, for $6,600.

THE St. Louis and New Orleans Barge Line have suspended operations for the present, their boats going for sale at Cairo.

COAL LOST.—A portion of the coal towed from Cannelton, by Capt. Bill Varble, grounded on Sand Island, Kentucky shore, and the coal shipped in the river. Loss $600.

THE fine steamer Abeona, Captain Vinton, takes her departure this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Cairo, Memphis and Cincinnati. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

A NEW FREIGHT AND PASSENGER wharf is to be let to the highest bidder, for a term of five years, next Friday. The rates of wharfage are to be diminished.

THE Lucy Bertram, on her way to Quincy, blew out a cylinder head eight miles above Quincy. The injuries to her are slight and both arrived at St. Louis on Sunday.

THE fleet packet Belle, Capt. Richey, is announced for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg at Noon. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

SNOW fell to the depth of four inches at Nashville, on Friday, but melted rapidly. The Nellie Rogers, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was lightering at Portland, on Sunday, to come up over the falls.

SENECA LAKE, New York, has the peculiarity of remaining open for navigation all winter, and two large steamers, loaded by the entire length of the lake, some forty miles, daily.

MR. JOHNSON, the engineer of the Clipper, died the same evening on board the Chieftain, before reaching Brownsville, leaving a wife and three children, one of them only a few days old.

THE splendid side wheeler St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Davis, is bringing up one of the biggest trips of the season, including a large lot of sugar and molasses. The boat will be found at the landing this morning and will return to Cincinnati at 12 M. on Friday.

THE tow steamer Camden, Capt. Captain I. C. Vanheck, is loading for Memphis and New Orleans. This boat was built under the superintendence of Commodore Kneass, and is destined to create a sensation in boating circles.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY.—The side wheel steamers of this line leave daily at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. These boats are in excellent order, and are in charge of excellent and attentive officers. For further information apply to Capt. A. Brownfield, the manager, at the wharfboat.

THE case of the United States Mail Company vs. the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, having risks on the ill-fated steamers America and United States, was on the same docket for trial. This case will prove interesting. Capt. R. M. Wace stepped off the United States to testify in this case.

THE present rise in our rivers will enable the coal men to send out another fleet. The Warner, Fearless and Gladiator are expected to leave for Cincinnati, with 29 barges, containing 600,000 bushels of coal. Coal Hill, Evansville and Tom Farrow, expect to leave for the same port before the close of the week, besides others on the way that expect to return in a few days.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: Congress passed a bill appropriating $280,000 to continue the improvement on Des Moines Rapids. If our Congressmen would insist on it, they might succeed in getting two votes, at least, in favor of a like appropriation for the enlargement of the Louisville Canal, and support of the snagboat service.

The far-famed side wheel packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Davis, is announced for Cincinnati and way ports on Friday. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Davis is an old favorite with passengers and shippers. The Bulletin says: Mr. G. L. Shoppell, who will see that passengers have the best of attention. Don't forget the regular packet.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—To-day Dick Hoover, one of the Stonewall victims, was found at Cape Girardeau. The Mississippi is ten feet higher than ever was known at this season of the year. An immense quantity of slush-ice is floating, with prospects of an early close, owing to the cold weather. Boats have discontinued their trips up the river.

COL. H. C. LONG, of Gen. Warren's staff, the inventor of Long's scraper, used by the Government for dredging the river, and connected with the river improvement corps, left St. Paul on the 16th for Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, whither he goes to get up plans for light draught boats to be used in the improvement of the Upper Mississippi and tributaries.

ST. LOUIS, December 21, *Republican* says: The W. R. Arthur arrived yesterday from the scene of her late accident and discharged her hull cargo on the levee, foot of Biddle street. The cargo is all badly damaged, and will be taken charge of and sold by the underwriters. She brought up 43 head of stock, the remainder of those which were shipped on her from this point last trip. Com. Wm. F. Davidson arrives to-day for Madison, to look after his steamboat's interest. The Fish Shenandoah is advertised for sale, but whether she goes to be lengthened 12 feet. The Clara is announced for Pittsburgh to leave on Tuesday.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS,

FOR SALE BY

BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN.

2,000 bbls. Green Apples, assorted.
100 bbls. Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes.
100 bbls Sweet Cider.
400 bushels Barley in Store and Elevator.
10 bbls. Green Peas.
20 bbls. Cranberries.
200 bushels choice Yellow Onions.
10 bbls. Dried Blackberries.
30 sacks Old quarter Peaches, cheap.
20 bbls Boston Pickles.
100 dozen Edwards' Canned Tomatoes.
200 dozen choice Canned Peaches.
30 dozen Tomato Catsup.
20 bbls Sweet Potatoes.
50 bushels Timothy Seed.
25 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
30 bushels Clover Seed.
50 bbls. Cape Cod Cranberries.

We are receiving daily FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &c., and we would ask Grocers and others to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Bruggeman & O'Brien,

NO. 299 LIBERTY STREET.

ILLINOIS FARM FOR SALE.

I wish to sell a Farm of 400 Acres, lying half a mile from Dorsey Station, on the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, thirty miles from St. Louis. One Hundred and Sixty Acres of good rich Land in cultivation, the balance unimproved, upon which there is 40 Acres of good dry Bottom Land, very rich. Also a good Orchard of Apple and Young Timber, &c. The improvements are a new Frame Dwelling House, well finished, of 4 Rooms and Cellar; good Barn, Meat-house, Room for hands, Ice House, &c. Two never-failing Wells of Water; a pond of water for stock; Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, just commencing to bear. A stream of water runs through the unimproved lands, called Indiana Creek. This Land is well calculated for a Stock Farm. I will sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. I refer purchasers to CHARLES M. BATTELLE, Eagle Coffee Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., who has sent the land, or to myself on the premises. Possession given at any time.

BEN. L. DORSEY.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120⅞@121.

NEW YORK, December 22—P. M.

MONEY.

Steady at 6@7 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Ashade firmer at 108¼@108⅞.

GOLD

Firmer; opening at 120¾, advancing to 121¼, and closing at 120⅞@121. Carrying rates 2@7 ₱ cent. Clearances $40,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade higher and strong, with Germans as buyers. Coupons '81, 118⅝@119; do '62, 113⅝@113¾; do '64, 111¼ @111⅝; do '65, 113⅝@113¾; do new, 114@114⅛; do '67, 114¾@114⅞; do '68, 114⅝@115; 10-40s, 109@109⅛; Pacifics, 103⅝@104. The Governor, most bought two millions at 110 15-16@110 92-100.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees 50½; new do 49; old North Carolinas 40; new do 29½; new South Carolinas 85; Louisiana levee 66@67.

STOCKS

The railway market is weak and lower, the chief activity being in New York Central, Reading, Northwestern, Lake Shore, St. Paul and New Jersey. Central, the widest fluctuation of the day here in the latter, closed feverish. There was a rumor on the street that the Rensselaer and St. Joseph dividend is likely to be below general expectation, and might possibly be passed. Miscellaneous list dull. Express firm.

Canton 88½; Cumberland 25½; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 15½; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 15; Adams Express 69; Wells, Fargo 21½; American 38; United States 50½; Pacific Mail 48½; New York Central 187⅜; Erie 21¾; do preferred 86; Harlem ex-dividend 131; preferred, ex-dividend, 134; Hudson scrip 82; Reading 99¾; Michigan 86⅜; Cleveland, ex-dividend, 117; Lake Shore 83½; Illinois Central 134; Pittsburgh 83¾; Northwestern 69¾; do preferred 86¼; Rock Island 105¾; St. Paul 73½; do preferred 85¾; Wabash 50½; do preferred 70; Fort Wayne 86; Terre Haute 36; do preferred 86; Chicago and Alton 141½; do preferred 94; Ohio and Mississippi 38¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 103¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Calumet 58; Franklin 7; Hecla 75; Quincy 20.

Sub-Treasury balance $85,188,135.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 22, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet, ⅛ off buying, and par @ ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $3 00@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and 1@2c lower; sales No 1 at 86c; No 2 at 83½@84c, closing at 83½@83¾c for No 2, cash or seller December. The market was heavy at 83¼c cash and seller December.

CORN—Dull at 72½@73¼c for No 2, closing at 73c for regular; 72c for No 2 or sugar; $1 25@1 75 for ear. This afternoon the market was dull at 72½c for No 2.

OATS—Quiet at 42¾@42¾c for No 2, closing at 42¼@ 42½c.

RYE—Dull at 75c for No 2.

BARLEY—Inactive and nominal at 75c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged to choice New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Dull and demand almost exclusively speculative. Mess pork 50c lower; sales at $22 50@23 cash; $23 75@23 87½ seller January, closing at $23 75@ 23 87½ cash; $23 50@23 75 cash; $23 50@23 75 seller February. Lard easier and closed weak at 16¼@16½c cash; 17¼@17½c seller February. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 14@14½c. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 13½@13¾c for rough sides; 15c for shorts; 15½c for clear sides for spot and January; 15¾c for clear sides 15½c for February. Green meats dull and unchanged. Smoked shoulders 14½@14¾c; hams 20½c. Live hogs dull at $7 00@7 25 for poor to prime; $7 25@7 50 for fair to good light; $7 50@7 75 for good to choice do; $7 75@8 00 for good to choice do; $8 00@8 25 for extra heavy packing; $8 25@8 50 for prime mess; $8 50@8 75 for prime heavy do. Receipts 3,100; bbls low grades extra for export. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at $4 50@4 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy and declining; sales 1,000 bbls at 90c@$1, from bond. Receipts of wheat 96,000; wheat in lower and in moderate inquiry for export and milling purposes; sales 60,000 bush at $1 14 for No 2 spring; $1 24 for No 1 do; $1 32@1 33 for white Michigan; $1 35 for white State. Rye quiet; sales 1,000 bush at 90c@$1 00 for No 1 and No 2. Barley dull and heavy and 10@20 lower; sales 36,000 bushels at $1 18@1 37 for canada West; $1 40@1 41 for No 1; $1 for new southern yellow; $1 23 for handsome do; $1 for round yellow do; $1 for Peoria; $1 40@1 41 for choice; $1 45@1 46 for extra. Oats quiet and 2@3c lower; sales 70,000 bushels at 42@43c for western; 43@ 44c for State. Lumber—Cargoes dull and unchanged; quiet. Sugar steady; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11@11½c. Molasses dull; sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 77c. Petroleum quiet at 17½@17¾c for crude; 31@31½c for refined. Hops quiet. Coal—Anthracite dull at $6 00@6 50 for Lackawanna, by cargo. Whisky 92c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, by lake, 7c. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat very firm for choice; prime to choice red at $1 26@1 40; white $1 60@1 75. Corn—yellow 87@90c. Oats 56@59c. Mess pork $23 50. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 19½c; shoulders 15½c; hams 21c. Lard quiet at 18c. Whisky very dull at $1 scarce.

MANUFACTURERS.

Plows! Plows!

JOHN HALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c. &c.

Our Castings being made in an Air Furnace are so much better than those made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.

NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PATENTED 1862 AND 1868.

CHALMERS-SPENCE'S PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

AND HEAT RETAINER for covering Steam boilers, Steam and Hot Blast Pipes, &c. It saves from 20 to 50 per cent. in fuel on ordinary and non-condensing. After a series of experiments it was adopted as the best and cheapest Non-Conductor for use in the Navy by the United States government in 1867. It is non-inflammable, and will not decay, therefore lasting. It is a SUBSTITUTE FOR FELTING. Send for pamphlet containing testimonials, references, &c., to

L. M. HART, Sole Agent,

522 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES.

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

RABBITT'S METAL made and kept on hand. Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE WHEEL STEAM TRAP. Office and Foundry—S92 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT PIG IRON.

By varying the admixtures of their Native Ores, they are prepared to furnish either

COLD SHORT OR Neutral Metal.

TO SUIT CONSUMERS.

Pittsburgh Office: 133 Wood Street. LOWRIE CHILDS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa. EDMUND C. PECHIN, President.

HOT BLAST FOR SALE.—Fifty-six UPRIGHT PIPES, 8½ feet long, 4 in inches diameter. Thirty-six HORSE SHOES and RED PLATES to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at 133 WOOD STREET. tf

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Iron City Works,

Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR STOVES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED

MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR

The only perfect Anti Dust Cook Stoves in the market.

Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICE:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
636 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck Copying Presses,

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 SECOND AVENUE,

Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sales Repaired promptly. trhs

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 22—Cotton favors buyers; sales of 2,000 bales at 29½c for middling. Flour—receipts 8,256 barrels; flour heavy, sales of 7,200 bbls at $4 80@5 10 for superfine State and Western; $5 10@6 15 for extra State; $4 90@6 10 for extra Western; $5 75@6 20 for white wheat extra do; $6 10@6 50 for round hoop Ohio; $5 75@6 50 for extra St. Louis; $6 50@8 50 for good to choice do. Receipts 3,100 bbls low grades extra for export. Rye flour quiet; sales 300 bbls at $4 50@4 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy and declining; sales of 1,000 bbls at 90c@$1, from bond. Receipts of wheat 96,000; wheat in lower and in moderate inquiry for export and milling purposes; sales 60,000 bush at $1 14 for No 2 spring; $1 24 for No 2 do; $1 32@1 33 for white Michigan; $1 35 for white State. Rye quiet; sales 1,000 bush at 90c@$1 00 for No 1 and No 2. Barley dull and heavy and 10@20 lower; sales 36,000 bushels at $1 18@1 37 for canada West; $1 40@1 41 for No 1; $1 for new southern yellow; $1 23 for handsome do; $1 for round yellow do; $1 for Peoria; $1 40@1 41 for choice; $1 45@1 46 for extra. Oats quiet and 2@3c lower; sales 70,000 bushels at 42@43c for western; 43@44c for State. Lumber—Cargoes dull and unchanged; quiet. Sugar steady; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11@11½c. Molasses dull; sales 200 bbls New Orleans at 77c. Petroleum quiet at 17½@17¾c for crude; 31@31½c for refined. Hops quiet. Coal—Anthracite dull at $6 00@6 50 for Lackawanna, by cargo. Whisky 92c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, by lake, 7c. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 5,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 22.—Flour market dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; No 1 red winter held at $1 20; No 2 do at $1 10. Corn unchanged and dull; old No 1 mixed held at 80@81c. Oats unchanged and dull; old No 1 mixed held in a small way at $1; No 2 do 95c. Oats quiet but receipts small; market is better; No 1 State 95c. Rye dull and nominal; held at a range of 90@95c. Barley dull and inactive; held at 90c@$1 as nominal rates. Provisions—market dull and unchanged; refined cut at 22c. Lard—no western trade; small jobbing lots 20@c advance; crude held at $0 90 ₱ bbl.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—Cotton active; sales 74 bales; middlings 29½c. Flour—receipts active and heavy; sales 67 bbls fancy and family at $6 25@6 50; sales 70 bbls high grade at $6 75@7 00; sales 40 bbls extra at $7 00@7 25; sales 50 bbls superfine at $5 50@5 75. Corn—receipts 3,050; sales 2,400. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $23 50@24 00. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 18½c; bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16½c; hams 22½c. Lard 18½c. Whisky 95c.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE BIENFANG HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation—More Testimony—Further Adjournment.

According to adjournment, the jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson to investigate the causes of the death of John Bienfang, from tetanus, caused by injuries inflicted during an affray in Schanzenbach's saloon, on the 11th inst., met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Coroner, on Fourth avenue, and heard the following additional testimony:

Christian Bienfang, sworn—Was in the saloon when my brother died. The deceased was only brother called for three glasses of beer, and we all three sat down on a table; then we had a glass of ale each; two other men were sitting on another table, but we did not take any notice of them; one of them, Henry Moore, afterwards spoke to us; another threw bones or something at us; my brother said, "Hangs, you quit that;" one of these fellows then jumped up and said he did not throw it; I said, "Yes, you did throw it," at the same time one of these fellows attacked me and struck me three or four times in the face; I jumped back, drew my handkerchief and wiped the blood off my face; during this time they had also attacked my brother, and beat him from around behind the counter to the door; my other brother called "watch;" some fellows went out of the door, and then my brother (the deceased) said, "Hangs, after," he held it up and we saw the blood running from it; we then went back to the saloon without our dinner buckets; while doing so one of these fellows, the biggest, came in and said he could whip any "Dutchman aboard;" I then asked my brother John to go home, and on the way he said he had lost his pocket-book containing all his money—his week's wages; I did not see any glasses or castors thrown; have not been in the saloon since; I saw no knife used.

Christ Kruse, sworn—Talked with O'Hare and Everett after the difficulty; they said they had been in a fight at Schanzenbach's; they gave me no particulars; O'Hare was cut in the left hand; he said they had been a fight with three brothers, but did not know any of them; O'Hare said one of the three brothers had thrown a cafe at him, which inflicted the wound on his forehead; he said nothing about having a knife; never knew him to carry but one knife, and he had that; saw one of the brothers at the saloon, when O'Hare and I called there for a drink after the difficulty; there was no fight after we entered the saloon.

Emil Foerstel, sworn—Deceased came to my store on the Wednesday after the difficulty; I asked him what was the matter with his hand; he said it was very sore, and that he could not work for about two weeks; he said he had been assaulted in a saloon and cut on the hand, but he could not say whether with a knife or not; asked him if he knew the parties; said he knew them but knew no names; he was not one of them—Everett; told him to make information against them; said he could not tell which one cut him and he was afraid he could prove the identity.

There were no other witness present, and the jury desiring to examine the proprietor of the saloon at Schanzenbach's, adjourned the inquest till half-past seven o'clock this evening, at the Coroner's office.

Everett and O'Hare were to have had a hearing before Mayor Brush, yesterday, but on account of the failure of the Coroner's jury to arrive at a conclusion, the hearing was postponed until Friday.

Eleven Hundred and Sixty Dollars Concealed in a Trunk.

Richard Adams boarded for some time at the house of Michael and Bridget Adams in Monongahela borough. Everything moved smoothly until a few days ago, when some difficulty arose, and Richard sought quarters elsewhere. It appears, however, from the information made before Alderman Arthur that the parties with whom Richard boarded refused to return to him his trunk. He did not care so much for his trunk as he did for its contents. It contained eleven hundred and sixty dollars, two hundred dollars of which was in gold, which his brother had sent from California. He also claimed a stove which he had purchased for twenty-seven dollars. These articles, as Richard alleged, were persistently refused him. He therefore preferred a charge of larceny by bailee against Michael and Bridget Adams, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Arnold Taken Over.

Deputy Sheriff Cluley yesterday afternoon conveyed William Arnold to the penitentiary, leaving the jail at half past two o'clock. He was handcuffed to another convict, John Kenavan, who goes over to the same institution for fourteen months for larceny. Arnold came out of his cell in the jail smoking a cigar, and assumed an air of the most perfect indifference. He was very tastefully dressed, in the most fashionable style, and would be more apt to be taken for a clerk or gentleman of leisure than a thief. He shook hands with a few friends whom he recognized in the Warden's office, and marched off with a light step to the carriage which was in waiting for him at the ross street entrance. He was to have been taken over yesterday, but another day was given him, at his request, to enable him to arrange some of his financial matters. It is in keeping with his character that, notwithstanding the large amount of funds which he is known to have at his disposal, he had not the manliness to fee his counsel.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Burns Patrick, Indiana, Pa	3
Cook Miss H., Cleveland, Ohio	3
Crump Jos. H., Brookville, Pa	3
Harper G. W., Boston, Mass	3
Hones Isaac, Sharpsville, Pa	3
Kuetz Sue M., Rockville, Pa	3
Kinaman, Bro. & Co., Boston, Mass	3
Larkin B. E., Roaver, Pa	3
Lemons Mrs. K., Washington, Pa	3
Lowrie J. K., New Waterford, Ohio	3
Thompson Mrs. E. G., Centre View, Mo	3

Revenue Assessments for November.

The following is a statement of the Internal Revenue assessments in the Twenty-second District, for November, as reported by Russell Errett, Esq., Assessor:

Spirits	$13,909 90
Tobacco	239 42
Fermented liquors	125 00
Banks and bankers	4,299 08
Gross receipts	19,978 15
Sales	6,522 12
Other specials	1,443 81
Income	173 92
Articles in schedule A	22 09
Dividends and profits	16,331 75
Legacies and successions	1,128 70
Gas	3,432 44
Penalties, etc	3,171 01
Total	$91,559 39

A SEVERE STORM.—There was an unusually severe snow and wind storm between Connellsville and Uniontown on Tuesday night. The track of the Uniontown branch of the Connellsville Railroad was blocked by a snow drift at Mt. Braddock, and the through train eastward delayed several hours. The wind, too, was very severe in this region, and Mt. Braddock being just at the foot of the mountains came in for a full share. So deep did it blow for a while that passengers who ventured to step out on the platform were blown entirely off. We can learn of no damage having been done to property in the vicinity.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SHEEP KILLED.—The express train on the Connellsville railroad coming west yesterday morning, near Mt. Braddock station, ran into a drove of sheep which had got upon the track, killing a number of them and throwing the train from the track. The sheep belonged to Mr. William Beeson, and it is not known how or in what manner they got upon the track. The only damage done, other than the killing of the sheep, was the delay occasioned to the train which prevented the proper connection at Connellsville, and passengers from Uniontown did not reach the city until six o'clock last evening.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—SERVICES ON CHRISTMAS.—A gentleman connected with this church informs us that the following services will be held in All Saints Church on Christmas eve and Christmas Day. "A midnight celebration; Morning prayer and Holy Eucharist at 10 A. M.; Evensong, with carols, (children's service), at four o'clock P. M." The last car leaves the city at 11 o'clock P. M., for the midnight services, and returns at 1:30 A. M. All Saints congregation worship in the building formerly used as the Central Skating Park office, on Penn avenue Twelfth ward.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. J. Johnston, engineer of the towboat "Clipper," who was so severely scalded on Monday, by the bursting of the steam pipe, died the following day, on the steamer "Chieftain," on his way to his home in Brownsville. He had inhaled large quantities of steam, and was much more dangerously injured than was at first supposed. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

POINT MATTERS.—A row occurred yesterday in the vicinity of the Point, between two of the female denizens of that classic locality. Both combatants were considerably used up in the fracas, and blood streamed from their faces and arms before they were separated. No information has been made, the female pugilists having been equally to blame for the affray and consequently must equally share the results.

PHILO HALL.—Considerable has been said already about the occupancy of Philo Hall building as a den of iniquities of various kinds. The owner of the building, Mr. Gazzam, we are informed, intends to rent the building hereafter to none but first-class characters, and the vile dens heretofore in full blast in the building will soon be known no more.

DWELLING BURNED.—The new and elegant residence of William M. Scott, situated at Oakdale station, on the line of the Pan Handle railroad, about fifteen miles from this city, was burned on Tuesday morning. The house was very handsome one, two stories in height, and was almost completed. Loss about $4,000; covered by insurance.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY.—The following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Peoples' Savings Bank, Allegheny, on Tuesday: S. H. Hartman, J. C. Patterson, R. B. Negley, W. H. Barr, Samuel Dyer, Jeremiah Kohen, W. Geo. Gibson, J. P. Henderson and Samuel B. Smith.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Andrew Bruce, a Scotchman, fell from a moving car on the Pan Handle Railroad, and sustained severe bruises on the face, shoulder and knee, on Tuesday evening. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where his wants were properly attended.

LARCENY OF A TRUNK.—Daniel Stringer has been committed to jail for trial by Mayor Brush, for the larceny of a trunk belonging to Captain List, of the steamboat Argosy. The trunk contained clothing valued at $102, and was taken from the boat on Tuesday night. The accused was employed as a deck hand on the boat.

SWISS CARVINGS.—The finest assortment of walnut bas wood, elaborately carved in antique, quaint and modern styles, are to be found at 139 Wood street. Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's selection of elegant engraving in beautiful chromos (latest publication) embraces the finest pictures to be found.

THE RAILROAD ROBBERIES.—Mayor Brush, yesterday, had an interview with Frankfort and Hambright, the alleged railroad robbers, but nothing definite was obtained from them. Enough, however, is known to warrant their conviction.

ACCIDENT.—A lad named Perry Cassiday, son of Matthew Cassiday, boat carpenter, fell through the hatchway of the *Gray Eagle*, yesterday, and was severely injured.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS will hold a regular semi-monthly meeting this evening, in their respective chambers, City Building.

"THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS."

Lecture by Bishop Simpson at Lafayette Hall Last Evening.

The auditorium of Lafayette Hall was pretty well filled last evening, on the occasion of the lecture by Bishop Simpson on the above mentioned subject. The distinguished gentleman commenced by saying that the crescent and the cross are symbols of two forms of religion, of government and of civilization. The crescent was selected by the followers of Mohammed as an indication of a growing empire, and was the standard around which they gathered. The crescent was long used as an emblem of worship and of power. The cross was an emblem of reproach, yet the apostles gloried in it; it became the symbol under which martyrs and kings and nobles marched, under which the church has rallied. In the earlier ages, the crescent and the cross represented the great powers of the church. The Christian nations are supposed to embrace a population of three hundred and fifty millions, and the Mohammedans one hundred and sixty millions, of whom ten millions are in Europe, fifty millions in Asia, and one hundred millions in Africa. A system which can take possession of the hearts and affections of one hundred and sixty millions of people must have some element of power, and if we study its history we may find something which may be of service to us. It is well for us to compare these systems. The one represents a system of ambition and of earthly government, the other a system of sacrifice. Mohammed said, use the sword while an unbeliever remains; but the expressions of Christianity are, "my kingdom is not of this world," "he that taketh the sword shall fall by the sword." The reverend gentleman then gave a brief sketch of the life of Mohammed and contrasted it with the life of Christ. Mohammed sought the pleasures and the enjoyments of life; he sought for power, and if we study his history we may find something which may be of service to us. It is well for us to compare these systems. The one represents a system of ambition and of earthly government, the other a system of sacrifice. Mohammed said, use the sword while an unbeliever remains; but the expressions of Christianity are, "my kingdom is not of this world," "he that taketh the sword shall fall by the sword." The reverend gentleman then gave a brief sketch of the life of Mohammed and contrasted it with the life of Christ. Mohammed sought the pleasures and the enjoyments of life; he sought for power, and worldly aggrandizement. On the contrary, Christ was poor and sought no worldly honor, owned no property, and sought no earthly pleasures. The speaker then reviewed the progress of these two bodies. Occasionally we find the crescent shining brightly and the cross fading. The progress of Mohammedanism seemed for a time to be irresistible. If it be asked why was it that early Mohammedanism had this power, we answer that Mohammed impressed upon his followers the conviction of the Divine presence, and that they could rely on Divine aid in every time of need. Another element of Mohammed's power, however, was the doctrine of fatality which he taught his followers. He taught his disciples that every act was fixed, that a man must die at a certain time, that if he went into the army and was killed, he would have died exactly at the same time at home. He taught that if he fell in the army he was sure of the glories of the eternal heaven. He taught that if he fell at home he might take his portion with unbelievers. It was such teaching that made the armies of Mohammed almost invincible. But how material were the conceptions of Mohammed compared with that of Christianity.

Mohammed taught as to the Divine Being, that there was but one God. This was his watchword. But with this truth, "there is but one God," there was mingled the error, "Mohammed is His prophet." The reverend speaker here gave a graphic account of the Mohammedan paradise, and also dwelt at considerable length on the character and the peculiarities of that religion. He also showed that where this religion exists, there ignorance, superstition and vice prevailed.

What shall be the relative position of the crescent and the cross. To-day the cross is moving eastward, westward, northward, continental. The crescent appears pale, as like the old moon fading in the dawn of the coming morning. The cross, however, is rising and the nations of the earth are gathering around it, and the worshippers of the pale crescent are turning to the brightness of that cross, and this will continue until this earth of ours shall be on the very verge of heaven.

Sent to Dixmont.

Yesterday afternoon a man accompanied by his brother and brother-in-law visited the Mayor's office, and made a request that his Honor lock him up, in order that he might be out of the reach of a mob of two hundred ruffians who sought to destroy his life. His story was to the effect that he had once been a drinking man, but had left off excessive indulgence in the beverage until last week, when he partook very freely of liquor. He stopped drinking on Sunday morning, and, as he averred, during the afternoon this mob of about two hundred men attacked his house in the Seventh ward of Pittsburgh and almost completely demolished it. They next attacked him and tried to lynch him, but he fled, and on reflection, knowing that he had committed no offense worthy of death, concluded as the wisest course to seek protection at His Honor's hands. That the unfortunate man's mind was deranged at once became apparent, and the brother explained to the Mayor that some time since domestic difficulties occurred in his family since which time his mind has gradually become diseased, and finally his friends were unable longer to control him. It seems that the unfortunate man, who was equally able with, parted from his wife not long since and took possession of their little boy. This conduct, in connection with his previous excessive drinking, weighed so heavily on his mind as to produce partial insanity. He told the Mayor that he would not leave the office until he was afforded protection, and requested the Mayor to shoot him rather than let him go away without the desired protection. Finally it was decided to send him to Dixmont Hospital, and Dr. Murdoch, the City Physician, being called, stated that the man was suffering from *delirium tremens*. The Doctor certified to that effect, and upon this certificate he was sent to Dixmont Hospital in charge of officer Fred. Rivers, the brother took charge of the little boy. We forbear giving the names at the request of the brother.

Personal—The New Opera House Project.

Mr. William Henderson, the lessee of the Opera House, is at present in the city, looking as it a residence at Long Branch cordially agreed with him. Mr. Henderson has been for three years past anxious to see the erection of a first-class opera house in this city, and has been withheld from moving in the matter himself by the propositions of other parties to undertake the work. Procrastination seeming to be the order of every day with the parties referred to, Mr. Henderson has come to the city at the present time for the sole purpose of learning if the enterprise cannot be started and prosecuted to final success. He comes prepared to become a subscriber to the stock of an Opera House Company, starting with ten thousand dollars, which he will duplicate if necessary, and he expects find the wealthy men of the city, who feel the want of a proper place of amusement, will take enough interest in the project to join him with liberal subscriptions. Now is the golden opportunity to secure an elegant temple of the drama, which will be safe and comfortable under all circumstances, and, we trust, Mr. Henderson will be called upon during his stay by liberal minded men, who will heartily join him in the new Opera House project.

The Allegheny Police Appointments.

We understand that there are over three hundred applications for positions on the police of Allegheny, while but forty-two are to be appointed. Additions are being made to the list every day, so that by the time the selections come to be made, there will be about eight applicants to every vacancy. When we consider that the compensation is not as high as that received by ordinary mechanics, the presumption is clear that there are a great many worthy men in the community, or there must be something not to the money pay that induces most to seek these appointments. It is perhaps true that not a few are anxious for a chance of re-election, and seek the position because the duties of a policeman are less laborious than the ordinary callings of life. Whatever may be the motives it is certain that the great majority of them are doomed to disappointment. We may conclude, however, that where there are so many able-bodied men to select from, the Mayor and the Police Committee will have no difficulty in getting good material for the police force. The duties of a policeman, if he discharges them as he should, are by no means pleasant or light, and it is rather surprising that so many men exhibit such eagerness to abandon good trades for the purpose of serving in that capacity.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 21, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 98,011—Hydrant; Geo. E. Bailey, Pittsburgh.

No. 98,067—Device for conveying sawdust from saws; Wm. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh.

No. 98,073—Curtain Fixture; J. P. Crawford, Carmichaels, Greene county.

No. 98,075—Harvester Dropper; J. F. Lippencott, Coltersburgh.

No. 98,156—Cooking Stove; Jas. H. and Thos. H. Mitchell, Pittsburgh.

No. 98,181—Pendant for saw mill head blocks; Geo. Selden, Erie.

No. 98,185—Railway Switch; Edmund Yardley, Pittsburgh.

No. 98,186—Hair Restorative; Ann K. Benson, Allegheny city.

No. 98,211—Compound for mixing paints; Per M. Wallower; Smith's Ferry.

VAGRANTS.—Charles Williams, Chas. Keifer, John Onley, John Wentz, James Walbeck, and Thomas Brady came to the Allegheny lock-up at a late hour on Tuesday night, and requested permission to remain there all night. Their request was complied with, and they were locked up. Yesterday morning, however, a friend of being released they were taken before Mayor Drum, who committed them to jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—The demand for Marvin's crackers and biscuits was never greater than at the present time. Marvin seems determined to excel in the manufacture of everything in the shape of crackers and biscuit. His lemon and wine biscuit, in particular, are to be found in almost every house in this vicinity. No. 81 Liberty street has become famous in its way, and an excellent way it is. It means the production of a superior article.

ALUMNI MEETING.—The semi-annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Western University will be held this evening at University Hall, at Diamond and Ross streets. A full attendance is desirable.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Emma Maddern gratified a large audience last evening by her delightful impersonations. This evening she will appear as Pet, the heroine of the Petticoats," and as "Katty O'Shell"—two characters which she performs in a very clever manner. To-morrow evening Miss Maddern will have a benefit, when the "French Spy" and "Pocahontas" will be performed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a fashionable and appreciative audience at the Academy last evening, to hear the German Opera Company perform Gounod's *Faust*. This opera has ever been a popular one with our citizens, and those who failed to hear it last evening missed one of the finest operatic performances we have had in a long time. Of course Mlle Frederici was excellent as *Marguerite*, for she has not her equal in the character on the lyric stage. Hilmer as *Faust* sung and acted the part in a very artistic manner; he has wonderfully improved as an actor, and may safely be classed among the best first tenors on the operatic stage. We had thought Hermanns was unapproachable as *Mephistopheles*, but the performance of the part last evening by Mr. Joseph Weinlich changed our opinion. Mr. Weinlich sang the score and acted the part so judiciously and acceptably as to win hearty applause. Mlle. Dziuba as *Siebel* and Wm. Formes as *Valentine* gave their characters very clever impersonations. The choral and orchestral parts were good. To-night Mozart's *Magic Flute*, with an extraordinary cast of characters, will be presented.

THEATER.—There is no question about the variety and excellence of the performances at the Theater—large audiences nightly indorse them. An attractive bill is prepared for this evening.

VARIETIES.—The diminutive Gen. Grant, Jr., and his allies of the talented company, provide a very enjoyable entertainment here, and will specially exert themselves this evening.

FROM KITTANNING, PA.

Annual Meeting of the Armstrong County Teachers' Institute.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., December 22, 1869.

Yesterday at 2 P. M., one hundred and sixty-eight teachers responded at roll call, but there are in all about one hundred and eighty teachers in attendance at the Institute. The afternoon session was opened with music by the Freeport Quintette, after which Prof. Finley, of Freeport, spoke upon the subject of Physical Geography in an interesting and instructive manner. He was followed by Prof. Burtt in a sensible and practical lecture upon the method of teaching grammar. Prof. Cooper next occupied the floor with the theory and practice of teaching, which was handled in his usually happy style. Prof. Shoemaker gave practical advice and drill in reading.

The night session was opened with music, after which Rev. Jas. A Axell delivered an address upon Education—Its Labor and Rewards. It partook more of the character of a sermon than of a practical discourse suited to institutes. Prof. Shoemaker read "Will the New Year Come To-night, Mamma," and after a song by the Quintette, read "Katy Lee and Willie Gray," and "Sam Weller's Valentine." Prof. Cooper delivered a pointed and brief address, the subject of which was The Wants of our Common Schools. If more liberality were exercised, he maintained, our schools would be much better than they are now, and much greater value would be returned to the people for the money expended. We need better school buildings. It would be wise economy to build better and more substantial houses. School houses should be models in everything pertaining to comfort and convenience. All should have ample ground, and the fact that a large majority of them are licensed for only for a year at a time. Teachers should have better pay. If, however, we get better teachers, better pay will follow. We need better parents and patrons. These generally are too indifferent in relation to our public schools. They leave them too much to directors and teachers. They should encourage pupils and teachers by school visitation.

The morning session to-day was opened with singing and prayer. One hundred and eighty-six teachers responded at roll-call. Professor Eberhart occupied the floor upon the use of globes and maps in the schoolroom, and was followed by Professor Cooper on the "Theory of Teaching," treating especially of progress. Man, the only created being that makes improvement. The bee works to-day just as it did on the first day of the creation of its race. Man, however, is always improving. Every individual should strive to improve—be better each succeeding day. This is to be accomplished by a continual increase of our stock of general and professional knowledge and improvement in methods of teaching and management of schools. This all requires study. General knowledge improved by reading, conversation and writing. What shall we teach? Branches we teach, and higher branches, good textbooks, etc.

After recess Prof. Shoemaker took up the subject of, and discussed, the tones of the voice with reference to their use in conversation and public address, and dwelt at some length upon the importance of being natural. He also gave a large stock of words. Prof. Burtt resumed the discussion of grammar, preferring it with some practical suggestions upon the subject of teaching primary reading. Children read incorrectly because they are unacquainted with the words which they find in the lessons assigned. To read properly, they must be able to pronounce familiar with the words. A good plan is, first to require pupils to call words in the lessons by beginning with the last word in each sentence and naming all in order to the first word in the sentence, after which the teacher reads properly and requires the pupils to follow.

Grammar should be taught to one extent orally. Analysis may be an aid in studying grammar, but the important object is synthesis. We should study grammar that we may learn to speak and write correctly.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Boys Fatally Injured at the Ruins of the Fire in Allegheny, by a Falling Wall.

Two boys named John and Charles Jeckel, aged respectively nine and fourteen years, met with a shocking accident yesterday afternoon, at the ruins of the Fifth Ward Public School Building, Allegheny. About three o'clock the gable end of the building, between the two towers, fell, causing a great crash. Fortunately most of the bricks fell into the building, and as a consequence no damage was done thereby. The end of the building that fell is on Page street, and the unfortunate lads were standing on the steps outside of the building. Two or three of the bricks from the wall fell outside, and unfortunately for the lads, they were struck on the head by these flying messengers of death. One of the lads was struck by a corner of a brick and his skull very severely fractured. The other was struck by the flat side of the brick and his skull also fractured. The concussion rendered both of them insensible, and when they were picked up, the brains were slowly oozing from the wounds on the top of their head. The boys were carried to the residence of Mr. J. Woods on Fulton street, where Drs. L. B. Willard and James Herron were called to attend them. After an examination by the physicians, it was decided to remove the disinherited portions of the skull and the operation was successfully performed, after which the lads were removed to their homes, corner of Western avenue and Mulberry street. Our reporter visited the residence of the parents last evening, and learned from the physicians the attending physicians had very little hopes of the recovery of the lads. They were unconscious when our reporter left. The balance of the walls standing should be pulled down immediately to prevent the occurence of any more such accidents.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, on Thursday, December 2d, 1869:

Samuel W. White to David McClintock; October 2, 1869; 65 acres in Patton township. $2,300

William Edwards to Thomas Bain; December 10, 1869; lot 31, in John Anderson's plan, West Mansfield $300

Rev. M. Domenec to Fred. Deitz; June 19, 1869; lot 154 in Domenec's plan, Lower St. Clair township, for a year at a time. Deitz

Daniel F. Smith to Nicholas Preyer; October 2, 1869; 20 by 80 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham $700

Gayeretta Wharton to George Schramm; July 1, 1868; 20 by 100 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham $1,300

William Barcroft to Helena Dowder; May 1, 1869; 29 by 60 feet on Joseph street, East Birmingham $2,075

Frances Berkel to Edward Prosser; December 22, 1869; 40 feet 10 inches on Pride street, running back 104 feet 8½ inches.

James Woods to William Williams; August 1, 1866; lots 26 and 27 in James Woods' plan, Chartiers township $300

RUNAWAY.—Two horses attached to a carriage took fright on Lacock street, near Anderson street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and started at a rapid pace toward Madison avenue. The horses, on turning down this avenue toward the river, broke the tongue and upset the carriage, damaging it considerably. Fortunately there were no persons in the carriage. The driver escaped with only a few slight bruises. The horses were caught soon after and were uninjured. The horses and carriage belonged to Benj. F. Mevay's livery and sale stable on Seventh street.

HAD A HEARING!—Solomon Lightcap, whose arrest we noticed in yesterday's issue, for assaulting a little girl, was before Mayor Drum yesterday morning, and fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.—The following cases were disposed of:

Michael Hagmeyer was convicted of assault and battery on oath of Mr. Basinger. Sentence deferred.

Mary Higgins was tried for an aggravated assault and battery on oath of Mr. Shubert. Verdict—not guilty, and each party to pay one half the costs.

Harry Girt was convicted of the larceny of a coat, the property of Mr. Stidham. The jury recommended him to mercy.

Henry Hershamer was convicted of keeping a ferocious dog on information of Mrs. Sheffler.

John Walls, charged with seven cases of illegal liquor selling, was brought into court on a process. The charges being all in one of forty running back to 1868—a *nol. pros.* was entered in each case on payment of costs, the costs aggregating $177 50.

The Court adjourned at one o'clock.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.—In the cases of R. S. Waring vs. Thomas & Loeffler, the plaintiff took a non suit in each case.

Beckeys, Bracken—action on a book account. The jury found for the plaintiff and were discharged.

Rogers vs. Alex. King and John McKee. Action to recover damages sustained by an alleged nuisance maintained by defendants. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

No. 319. Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 334. Wible vs. Hill.
No. 335. Consolidated Trust Co. vs. Marshall.
No. 341. Neish vs. McClarron et al.
No. 345. Keetley vs. Tenby.
No. 347. Mellon Bros. vs. Moundfield.
No. 348. Noll vs. Waldschmidt.
No. 349. Stright vs. Buchanan.
No. 355. Moore et al vs. Moore.
No. 356. Martin vs. Gibson.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The argument list is still engaging the attention of this Court, and no jury trials will be heard until Friday.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

64. Rees vs. Morrow.
65. Caldwell & Bro vs. Millingar gar.
66. Sapue vs. Dame.
68. Loomis vs. O'Neil.
69. Power vs. Williams' gar.
72. Hutchinson vs. Bailfinch, Kehew & Co.
77. Graser vs. steamer Colossa.
82. Hill vs. Baker.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

HEARINGS HAD.

Yesterday morning before Mayor Brush, hearings took place in the cases of the tavern keepers, returned by Chief Hague on Monday last, for selling liquor on Sunday. Messrs. Sines, McLaughlin, Ramsey, and Mrs. Grady, were discharged, and the case of Michael Sweeney continued until next week. The reason for the discharge of the accused was that it was only a few minutes past twelve o'clock Saturday night when they were observed dealing out the "ardent," and Mayor Brush did not feel disposed to impose the penalty in such cases. He admonished them, however, to close their establishments promptly at twelve o'clock on Saturday night hereafter.

DISCHARGED.

Thomas Smith, the young man confined in the lock-up since Tuesday on a charge of stealing a watch from McCafferty's saloon in the Diamond, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and was discharged on account of there being no evidence to connect him with the larceny. Smith stated that all the stories told by him while in the lock-up were inventions during the conversation with Frankford and Hambright, the alleged railroad robbers, and that there was not a word of truth in them. The railroad key found in his possession was not returned, the Mayor's clerk taking possession of it.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Jack, *alias* John Bradford, arrested on Tuesday for the larceny of a coat from the store of Julius Harnach, on Market street, was yesterday committed for trial by Mayor Brush. The pawnbroking at whose establishment the coat was pawned, identified Bradford as the man who left it with him. The community will soon be rid of another rough of the Arnold stripe.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Caroline Malsch, of East Birmingham, yesterday made information before the Mayor, charging John Speller with indecent assault. A warrant was issued.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Officer Fred Rivers yesterday preferred an information before Mayor Brush charging Barney Kurtz with selling liquor on Sunday. A summons was issued.

THE "REPUBLIC."—The proprietors of the *Daily* and *Sunday Republic* have transferred their interest to the Allegheny Printing and Publishing Company, who will hereafter conduct its publication; and owing to important changes, there will be no issue for a few days, when we are assured it will appear enlarged and under new and improved auspices.

BALL EXTRACTED.—Dr. Rankin, physician at the Western Penitentiary, has extracted the ball from the leg of Leonard Hartman. It had lodged in the calf, near the knee, and the wound is a severe one.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 139 Grant street.

Catarrh.

The origin of catarrh is in most cases a neglected cold, which can be relieved by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For coughs and throat diseases the Troches are of great service.

Fowler & Wells Christmas Week
Will close their Phrenological office in Pittsburgh. Examination in Lafayette Hall day and evening. Circulars included. tf

Carriages for Balls and Parties
Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 139 Grant street.

Undefined Ailments.

There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least two cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved that these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in this celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all the minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on unimpeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietory or official medicine in use.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Last night but two of the young and beautiful artiste.
MISS EMMA MADDERN.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 23d, 1869, will be presented
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul, the Pet, with songs ..... Emma Maddern.
To conclude with
KATTY O'SHEAL
Katty, with song and dance ..... Emma Maddern.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Emma Maddern. French Spy and Pocahontas.
Emma Maddern Matinee on Christmas.
In preparation—Enoch Arden.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
Fifth avenue, near Sixth, late St. Charles.
V. E. BEARE ..... Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION—CHRISTMAS.
Brilliant and successful great dwarf GEN. GRANT, Jr., in his unequaled specialties. First appearance of WM. CLARK, the American Hercules, in conjunction with our Great Combination of Artists.
Grand Matinees on Christmas.
Friday—Benefit of J. W. Wooldridge.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
H. W. WILLIAMS ..... Sole Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT the great Clog Dancer and Comedian, Jack Sands. Reappearance of the beautiful Vocalist, Miss Clara Butler and the favorite Comedienne, Miss Lucy Clinton. Second week of the Herculean ball performer in the world, Herr Hoffman. All the stars in a splendid Olio. Matinee on Wednesday Christmas—Morning, 10½; afternoon, 2½; night at 8.

ORPHANS' FAIR
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL, for
FAIR!
EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY,
Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets,
By the Ladies of Emmanuel Church.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
OF THIS WEEK.
Admission ..... 15 cents.
Supper (with admission) ..... 50 cents.

MASONIC HALL.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 22, 23, 24 and 25,
Sargeant, the Magician.
100 PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents, to be had at Gilmore's music Bookstore, 15 Fifth avenue, or at MASONIC HALL, at 2 o'clock. Every Child to receive a Present.
Tickets to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Managing Director ..... H. GRAU.
Grand German Opera.
IMMORTAL MASTER PIECE OF THE
MAGIC FLUTE.
With the following grand artist: THE MAGIC FLUTE, (die Zauber Flote) with FREDERICI, LACKNER, DZIUBA, HARRMANN, WEINLICH, FORMES.
FRIDAY—In preparation, Halevy's Grand Opera.
THE JEWESS: LA JUIVE.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
MARTHA.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Farewell performance, DER FREYSCHTUZ.
With the great Incantation Scene, produced with new scenery brought here expressly.
Admission, $1; Parquette and Dress Circle, reserved $1 50; Family Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c.
Reserved Seats can be had at Kloer & Bro.'s, No. 122 Wood street, and at the Academy of Music, all day. Liberties to rehearsals, English, correctly and revised, for sale at the Academy or at Kloer & Bros.

BURNELL'S
Museum and Parlor Menagerie.
The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.
Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to one Horse.
Parties desiring to have stock sold must hand their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week to ensure for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.
THAT DESIRABLE
DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING,
No. 25 Isabella street, Allegheny city, containing 12 rooms, all in the best order. Gas, Water and Range in Kitchen, and all the conveniences of a modern house; large Yard in rear of house with paved walks; large Shade Trees, &c. Marble Mantels in Parlor, Hall and Dining Room Painted and Varnished. Lot 23½x87 feet to a paved alley. Carpets and Furniture will be sold if desired. Possession given April 1st, 1870. Parties desiring to purchase such a House are invited to inspect the premises, or to W. SCHOLEY, No. 266 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-INCH BOILERS.
26 feet long, double flued, nine years old and in good order, with Drums and Mud Drums, with the Fire Valves, Pickle Cocks, &c., as they now stand. Can be seen at Fairchance Iron Works. For further information apply on board, or to
CAPT. R. C. GRAY,
Office 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Fairchance Iron Works
FOR SALE.
Fine Opportunity for Parties wishing to Invest.

The undersigned having reached an advanced age in life, and with the desire of relieving himself of the care of business, offers for sale his valuable Iron Manufacturing Works, known as FAIRCHANCE FURNACE, situated on the Monongahela river, in Fayette county, Penna., about 7 miles from Brownsville,